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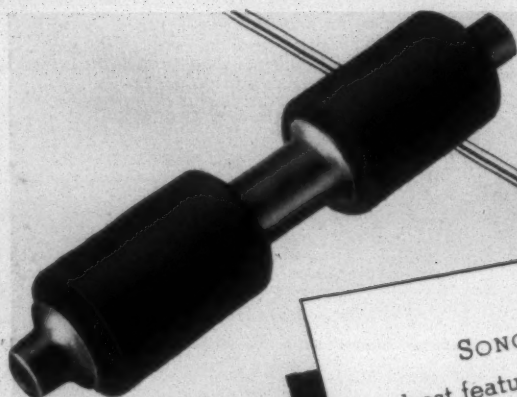
NO. 1

Textile bulletin

MARCH • 1 • 1946

'Watching Washington,' the regular news summary from the nation's capital, deals with the most important aspects of the new price-wage policy. See Pages 41 and 42. *Miss Henry*

CORK COTS AT THEIR BEST



SONOCO has combined the best features of Cork as a drafting medium, with their own exclusive patented construction—the seamless gummed cloth inner lining—which acts as a strengthening as well as a bonding agent. . . Result—1, ease of application—2, positive adherence—3, uniform density—and 4, long life.



SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY
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ADVERTISING
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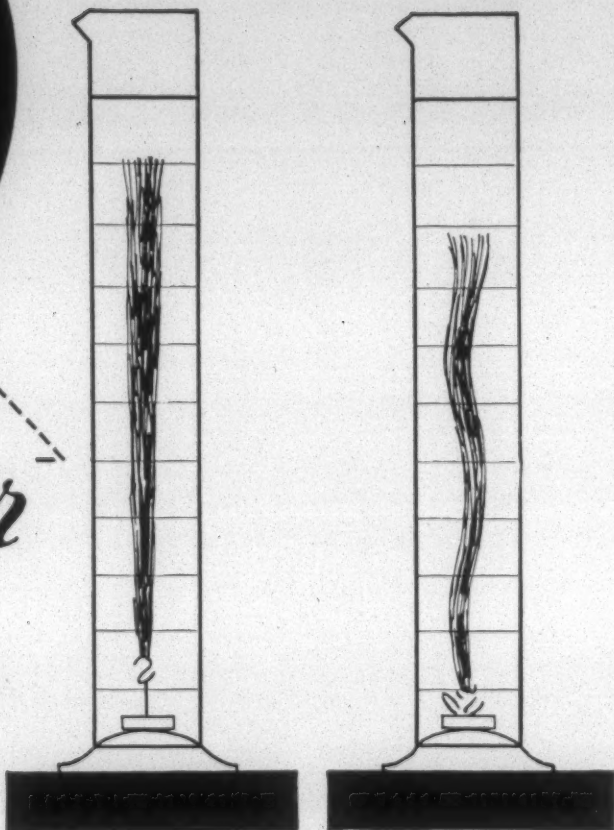
DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

THE

AHCOWET RS

**TIME
SAVED**

it's **25%** *faster*



HAS 100% MORE LIME STABILITY

AHCOWET RS was such an outstanding wetting agent in the beginning that there seemed little opportunity for improvement. However, our laboratory has accomplished the "impossible", coming up with a product that is 25% more effective as a wetting agent and which has 100% greater lime stability. To the best of our knowledge this new product is unequalled from an economy or a quality standpoint.

OTHER PROPERTIES. Ahcower RS is also an excellent softener and an all-purpose penetrant, having a pH range of 1 to 11. In the presence of strong acids up to

2% concentration, it wets instantly and concentrations of calcium and magnesium salts up to 700-750 parts per million have no effect on its wetting efficiency. It should not be used in alkaline baths above a pH of 11.

APPLICATION. Ahcower RS is excellent for use in dye baths, in sanforizing and in all types of finishing where a wetting agent is required under neutral or acid conditions, or where the concentration of caustic soda does not exceed .05%.

Send for a free sample today.

3 case histories of trouble in dyeing cotton and rayon

Case 1

A cotton converting plant was having trouble in package dyeing. The yarn had a dry, greasy feel on the outer and inner portions of the package, and the dyed yarn crocked quite badly. Analyses showed that lime and magnesium in the water was precipitating soap and oils from the preliminary scour and from the dye bath, causing a film of metallic soap to form on the outer portions of the package.

THE CURE

Calgon* was added to the scour and to the dye bath. Result—the yarn was clean and the shades were brighter.

Case 2

In a rayon converting plant, pieces were constantly being returned from the finishing department to the dyehouse to remove stains. These were characteristic scum stains, and scum was found on the surface of the dye liquor in all dyeing equipment. This scum was analyzed and proved to be lime soap.

THE CURE

Calgon was added to the dye bath—and the number of pieces returned from the finishing department dropped practically to zero.

Case 3

Dyed rayon crepes showed lighter patches along the selvage, and had to be returned for redyeing. It was found that pieces often had to wait at the continuous boil off machine, and that as the selvage of these pieces began to dry out, the same sort of blotches appeared. Soap was concentrated in these places and the blotch felt hard and stiff.

THE CURE

Calgon was added to the last rinse of the boil off machine. Then, if the pieces had to stand before going into the dye box, the dried out portions of the selvage dyed uniformly with the rest of the goods.

There are dozens of places in the textile industry where the use of Calgon will save trouble, cut waste, reduce rehandling. For full information on these applications, write for Technical Bulletin No. 3, "Calgon Data for the Textile Chemist." We will be glad to send you a copy.

* T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



Today is "Hats-off Day"!

- EVERY ONCE in a while, we like to tip our hats to the "Sanforized" licensees.

These men have done so much to keep the standards of the cotton industry high, and respected.

They are ready now, as always, to fill your needs.

We're proud of these men, and you should be, too.

The "WHO'S WHO" of the Cotton World!

"Sanforized" Licensees in the United States

ALABAMA MILLS, INC. Wetumpka, Ala.
AMERICAN FINISHING CO. Memphis, Tenn.
APPLETON COMPANY, INC. Anderson, S. C.
ARMS TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO. Manchester, N. H.
ASHEVILLE COTTON MILLS Asheville, N. C.
ASPINOOK CORPORATION Jewett City, Conn.
AVONDALE MILLS Alexander City, Ala.
AVONDALE MILLS Pell City, Ala.
AVONDALE MILLS Sylacauga, Ala.
JOS. BANCROFT & SONS CO. Wilmington, Del.
BELLMAN BROOK BLEACHERY CO. Fairview, N. J.
BRADFORD DYEING ASSOCIATION (USA) Westerly, R. I.
BROWN MANUFACTURING CO. Concord, N. C.
CANTON COTTON MILLS Canton, Ga.
CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CORP. Chicopee Falls, Mass.
CLEARWATER MANUFACTURING CO. Clearwater, S. C.
CLIFFSIDE MILLS, INC. Cliffside, N. C.
CONE FINISHING CO. Greensboro, N. C.
CRANSTON PRINT WORKS CO. Cranston, R. I.
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CRYSTAL SPRINGS BLEACHERY Chickamauga, Ga.
CUTTER MANUFACTURING CO. Rock Hill, S. C.
DELTA FINISHING CO. Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.
EAGLE & PHENIX MILLS Columbus, Ga.
ERWIN COTTON MILLS CO. Coolemeec, N. C.
ERWIN COTTON MILLS CO. Erwin, S. C.
FAIRFOREST FINISHING CO. Spartanburg, S. C.
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GOSSETT MILLS Anderson, S. C.
GREAT FALLS BLEACHERY & DYE WORKS Somersworth, N. H.
GRANITEVILLE COMPANY—Gregg Division Graniteville, S. C.

GRANITEVILLE COMPANY—Sibley-Enterprise Division Augusta, Ga.
HAMPTON COMPANY Easthampton, Mass.
HANNAH PICKETT MILLS Rockingham, N. C.
HARTSVILLE PRINT & DYE WORKS Hartsville, S. C.
HIGHLAND PARK MANUFACTURING CO. Charlotte, N. C.
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KENDALL MILLS—(Slatersville Finishing Co.) Walpole, Mass.
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LINCOLN BLEACHERY & DYE WORKS Lonsdale, R. I.
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LOWELL BLEACHERY SOUTH Griffin, Ga.
MARTIN DYEING & FINISHING CO. Bridgeton, N. J.
MILLS, INCORPORATED, APPONAUG DIVISION Apponaug, R. I.
MILLVILLE MANUFACTURING CO. Millville, N. J.
MOORESVILLE COTTON MILLS Mooresville, N. C.
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NASHUA MANUFACTURING CO. Nashua, N. H.
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NORTH CAROLINA FINISHING CO. Salisbury, N. C.
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SUMTER TEXTILE MILLS..... Sumter, S. C.
SWIFT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.... Columbus, Ga.
TEXAS TEXTILE MILLS..... McKinney, Texas
TEXAS TEXTILE MILLS..... Waco, Texas
THOMASTON COTTON MILLS..... Thomaston, Ga.
TRION COMPANY..... Trion, Ga.
UNION BLEACHERY..... Greenville, S. C.
UNITED STATES FINISHING CO..... Norwich, Conn.
WARE SHOALS MANUFACTURING CO.
Ware Shoals, S. C.
WHITE BROTHERS, INC..... Winchendon Springs, Mass.

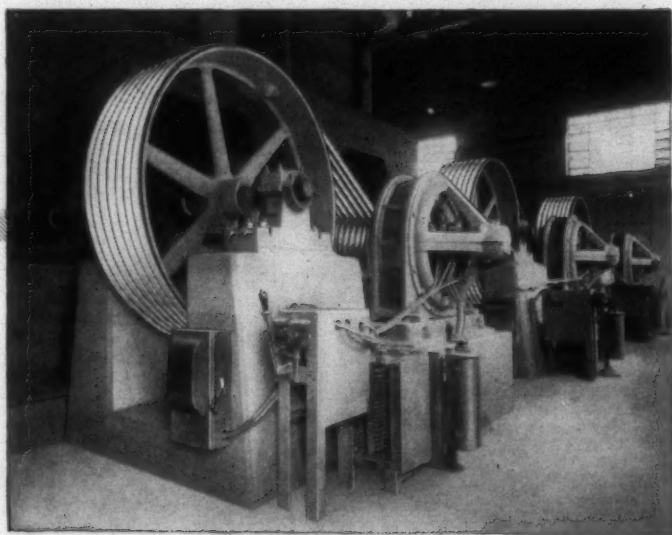


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Here is **WHY**

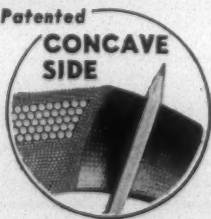
**Your STANDARD Gates Vulco Ropes
Are Today Giving BETTER SERVICE
Than ANY V-Belts Ever Built Before!**

EARLY IN THE WAR, it became perfectly clear that Army tanks, tractors and self-propelled big guns in *combat service* simply *had* to have V-Belts of greater strength and durability than had ever been built before. Gates developed these greatly superior V-Belts through intensified, specialized research — and here is why this fact is now important to YOU: —



✓ **Every Improvement** developed by Gates for these Army V-Belts has also been added, day by day, to the quality of the **Standard Gates Vulco Ropes** which have been delivered to you.

**All Gates V-Belts
are Built with
The Patented**



This is one of the very few instances in which improvements developed primarily for military use could be passed on immediately to you. Ordinarily, *you* would have had to wait. An exception was made in the case of Gates V-Belts because it was recognized that industry needed the best possible V-Belts in order to achieve the greatest possible production —and maximum production was vitally essential.

That is why Gates has been able to pass on to you, day by day, every V-Belt improvement developed for our armed forces during the war—and that is why your *Standard Gates Vulco Ropes* are today delivering far better service than *any* V-Belts ever built before!



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SPECIALIZED RESEARCH

THE GATES RUBBER COMPANY

Engineering Offices and Jobber Stocks in All Large Industrial Centers

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GREENVILLE, S. CAROLINA, 108 W. Washington Street BIRMINGHAM 3, ALA., 801-2 Liberty National Life Bldg.

Safety Dividends

WE have always heard a great deal, especially during political campaigns, about the little business and big business and their relative chances for success. During the coming months, we of the National Safety Council's textile section will have many an opportunity to put our organization into the class of the little business, or we can by our united efforts, put it in the class of big business.

Most big businesses are corporations and not single proprietorships as was the case a great many years ago. Because we are comparing the textile section to a corporation, it will be interesting to refresh our minds as to just what a corporation is—"A corporation is an intangible being, created by law with rights to engage in legal business for profit."

Our organization is also created by law, it being a duly constituted branch member of the National Safety Council and as such entitled to enjoy the rights and benefits of the council. A corporation exists for the benefit of the stockholders, who are the individuals that go to make up the corporation. All the members in the textile section are stockholders in this safety organization of ours, and it exists for our benefit and for the benefit of the men and women workers in our respective organizations.

This organization of ours is also engaged in a legal business. It is, however, quite different from any other business. We are engaged in saving the lives of men and women through the prevention of accidents. Ninety-five per cent of all corporations are in business to make a profit, the greater part of which is to be paid to the stockholders in the form of dividends. The dividends that can be expected from our safety corporation are two. One is the dollar dividend reflected in increased earnings to the worker due to greater efficiency of operation and to less lost time caused by accidents.

The other dividend, by far the greater of the two, involves the human element. It is something that money cannot buy. It is the worker's continued ability to bring home every night a healthy body, physically fit to carry on in his efforts and educate his children,

to provide for the comforts and pleasures of life for himself and his family. What greater dividend can there be for us than to realize that our efforts helped in part to make this a possibility?

Much work must be done so that this dividend can be declared for us at the end of each period. We can, through concentrated effort, make this a big corporation, paying big dividends, or we can let it fall into the class of little business with the consequent vanishing of our safety dividends.

Through our own example, and in the education of our workers, lie the strength and security of every mill safety program. If our people are properly educated, then there is no limit to what can be accomplished.

It is our firm belief that all our people want to work safely and they will, if we are big enough and smart enough to show them how. It calls for real leadership and a positive belief that all accidents can be prevented.

In our approach to our workmen we must not fail to emphasize the benefit that each individual is to gain as a result of his co-operation with our safety program. The personal benefit must be stressed more than just loyalty to the cause. We are eager to declare the regular dividend but it requires the sincere help of every individual stockholder.

Achievement comes only as a result of tenacity and persistence. We must go at this business of accident prevention as though it were a life-long job—which it is.—*John J. Burger, textile section chairman, National Safety Council.*

What Are 'The Books'?

IN connection with its demand for a 30 per cent wage increase the United Automobile Workers have been insisting upon seeing the "books" of General Motors Corp. However, at no point is it clearly indicated what is meant by "the books." Does the union desire to examine the ledgers and journal in order to determine what past profits have been? "The books" in the normal use of that term record only orders received and transactions which have been consummated. Since General

Motors and other large corporations publish their reports periodically, the information contained on "the books" is readily available in published form.

Is the U. A. W. suggesting that these reports have been inaccurate, that they do not reveal the actual level of profits? Last year, the steel workers charged before the W. L. B. Steel Wage Panel that profits were being hidden in various reserve accounts. The steel panel, however, found that the special reserves established were not hidden profits.

Going beyond these points, it is clear that whatever profits were earned last year, or in the first half of this year, are no criterion of ability-to-pay next year. The profits already recorded on "the books" reflect the abnormal volume and the abnormal nature of war-time business activity. They provide no guide whatever as to how much will be earned when pre-war items are produced and must be sold at 1942 prices despite the large increase in costs since that date.

What then are "the books" in which the union is interested? In a brief presented to the fact-finding board, the U. A. W. indicated that what it calls "the books" are somewhat different from past earnings. The U. A. W. wants the fact-finding board to obtain information concerning General Motors' estimates of future activity, future costs, future profit margins, contract prices for materials, data furnished O. P. A. and the character of the corporate and commercial connections between General Motors and its suppliers.

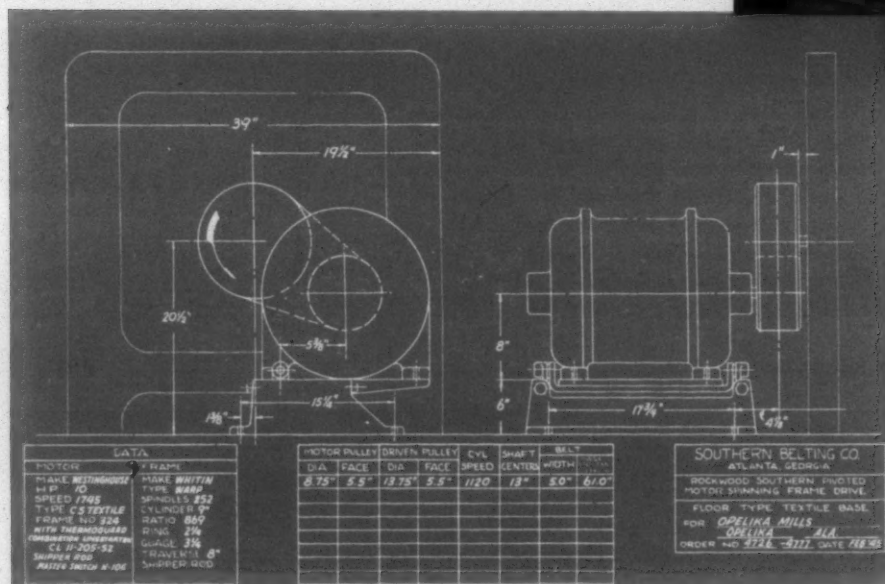
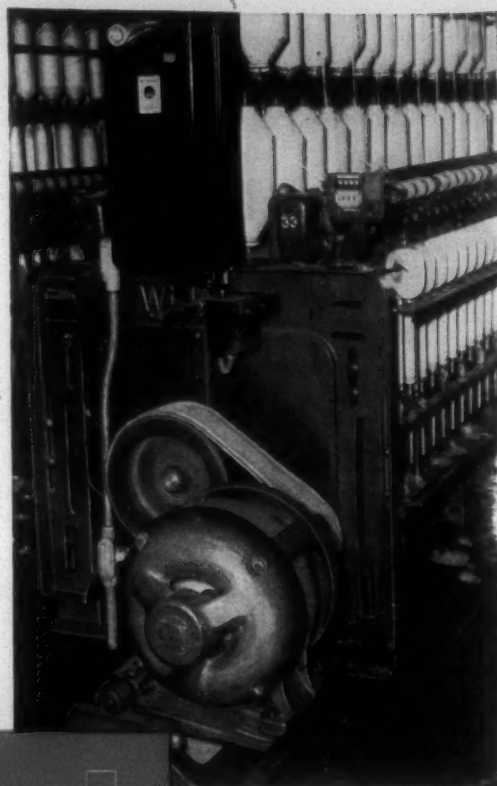
The nature of these data is substantially different from what is recorded on the corporate books concerning past activity. These are estimates and hopes which cannot be treated with the same degree of definitiveness as records of actions completed. These estimates are changed from month to month as actual performance indicates the margin of error between hope and reality. They are properly the concern of management, not of labor. If wages are to be based upon such estimates, or more properly guesses, would labor accept wage cuts when events seemed to require downward revisions in such estimates? This would certainly be an unstable basis for wage determination.—*New York Times.*

A MODERN EFFICIENCY DRIVE ON A PROVEN PRINCIPLE

● Detailed below is a modern short-center drive—included Pivotan leather belting, Rockwood pulleys and pivoted motor base and Westinghouse Motors and controls—recently designed by us and furnished complete for the new plant of an Alabama mill.

This type of drive conserves space, saves power, assures proper tension under all conditions, and provides ease of maintenance and maximum production.

Specializing for many years in the design of new and modernization of old textile machinery drives, we have helped many mills lower their costs by increasing the efficiency of their drives.



● Our engineers can assist you in modernizing your drives. Why not write us, and let us send one of them for consultation?

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Manufacturers

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Distributors



A Magna Charta for Industrial Peace

By UNITED STATES SENATOR HARRY BYRD OF VIRGINIA

THERE can be no hope for prosperity and industrial peace for America until the equality of rights of all citizens, corporations and organizations is written into law on a basis of justice to all.

I want to emphasize that many labor unions are faithful to their contracts and obligations, but some of outstanding importance have violated contractual obligations, for which such unions should be held to the same accountability as would be done in the case of an industrial corporation. Strikes in basic industries which supply vital materials can shut down thousands of others. Unless contracts between labor and industry are observed and have the same legal status as other contracts, we can only look forward to a long period of industrial strife and business chaos.

A manufacturer who makes a contract with a labor union must have confidence in the performance of that agreement in order to plan his operations. Yet the union may breach its contract, and management has no redress in law, although the union is free to resort to all legal processes as well as illegal pressure to enforce the same contract.

With a debt approaching 300 billions of dollars, we can only service this debt and perform our essential functions of government by means of a high national income. This will be very difficult under the most favorable conditions, and it is possible only by an uninterrupted industrial production.

In the years gone by industrial corporations undoubtedly abused their power. The result was that Congress created the Securities and Exchange Commission for the purpose of protecting the welfare of the public. This act has served well and has eliminated most of the abuses that theretofore existed in corporate management. Now the shoe is on the other foot. The labor unions have great power—virtually the power of life and death over the economic progress of America. Hand in hand with power goes an equivalent responsibility. For years we have seen repeated instances of broken union contracts—of sympathy strikes to encourage and support strikers working for some other corporation, the sympathy strikers having no grievance against their own employer. We have seen, time and again, jurisdictional strikes—strikes arising from disputes between two unions when the employer is in no manner involved, yet must suffer the consequences and losses resulting from shutting down his plant. This lack of union responsibility has reached an intolerable stage.

I am strongly for collective bargaining, but bargaining must mean what it says—namely, that a bargain is equally binding on both parties to the agreement. I believe in the inherent right of labor to organize. Labor unions have a proper place in the economic life of America. Unions are here to stay, but, if we are to have orderly business conditions, labor unions as such must have the same legal responsibility to perform their contracts as the owners of industry. If one can be sued for violation of a contract, the other should be in the same status. When two parties make a contract, if that contract is to mean anything, there must be a mutuality of responsibility. This does not now exist between labor and industry. Why should a labor union as such be exempt from liability for the damages resulting from broken contracts when all citizens and business corporations can be sued when a contract is violated? We may as well try to build a house without a foundation as to enact legislation to prevent industrial and labor strife, without first providing for mutual responsibility.

I realize the problem is difficult, but the time is overdue to make a start. What is done must be done with full justice to the members of the unions. All of their legitimate rights must be preserved. The plan I now propose will ask no more of unions than existing laws require of industrial corporations. The Securities and Exchange Commission was established to see that neither the public nor the corporation stockholders were defrauded by industrial management. One of the powers of the commission is to require of all corporations full reports and information as to their operations.

Legislation Proposed

As a first step to union responsibility, and this responsibility I believe to be essential before any real progress can be made to end industrial strife, I am offering legislation to provide:

(1) That within a reasonable time, and annually thereafter, all unions shall register with the Securities and Exchange Commission; that each union shall annually report to the commission, among other information: initiation fees; annual dues charged to each member; assessments levied during the past 12 months' period; limitation on membership; number of paid-up members; salaries of the officers; date of the last election of officers; the method of

election; the vote for and against each candidate for office; reserves in the treasury; the date of the last detailed financial statement furnished to all members, and the method of publication or circulation of such statement.

(2) That every labor organization having as members one or more employees of persons engaged in commerce shall take out articles of incorporation under the laws of the District of Columbia.

(3) That labor unions can be sued for civil damages, either for the breach of its employment contract or for the unlawful damage or destruction of property.

(4) That no labor organization shall be entitled to any rights, privileges or benefits under the National Labor Relations Act and until such organization complies with the provisions of this law.

Financial Prowess of Unions

Labor unions today have great financial resources. At the direction of Congress, the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation has made a preliminary report showing that of approximately one-half of the labor unions reporting, these had an income for the year 1944 of \$389,700,000. Included in the annual expenses of these unions were wages, salaries and commissions of \$50,000,000; compensation of officers \$38,000,000; other operating expenses \$88,000,000, with a total expenditure for the year 1944 of \$323,000,000, leaving \$66,000,000 to be added to the already very large financial reserves.

Why shouldn't union members know what salaries their officers receive? Why shouldn't the union members and the

general public know how much was expended for political purposes? A business corporation is prohibited by law from making a political contribution. An individual making a political contribution over a certain amount must pay a gift tax and report the same to the government.

Labor unions in America have grown up. They are now "big business" in their power and financial assets. They must assume their proper responsibility for their acts affecting the economic welfare of America. This legislation will do no more than place upon unions a legal responsibility commensurate with their power. As I have said, many have large financial resources adequate to pay damages for violation of contracts (I am informed that 12 unions have financial reserves of \$160,762,000). At least the employer, under this plan, will know in advance the financial responsibility of the union with which he deals.

I will press for this legislation as strongly as I can. It is democratic and just. I am convinced its enactment will be a substantial deterrent to strikes. It is the first and vital step towards the recognition that labor unions have tremendous power for good or bad in our economic life and, as such, should have a responsibility under the law as has been imposed on other powerful groups. I do not offer this as a panacea to solve all labor difficulties, but, in the long range objective for industrial peace, I think we must put first things first and give to labor unions a legal status and responsibility.

This is the foundation. Until this responsibility to organize government is established there can be no lasting industrial peace upon which our future prosperity so vitally depends.

South Carolina Textile Industry Is Booming

AT a time when many war-spurred industries are curtailing operations, South Carolina's lusty textile industry, her largest and oldest, is more than holding its own. Economic experts not only foresee an indefinite period of full operation for the state's textile plants, but they confidently predict a 25 per cent increase in the space of a few years.

Good, sound business reasons underlie these predictions: pent-up demands for clothing and cloth products have created a huge backlog of orders; a great variety of new uses for cotton textiles have been found; more enlightened marketing methods are enabling the state's textile plants to compete with mills throughout the world. Several basic factors also favor expansion of South Carolina's textile industry, such as accessibility to raw materials, an ample supply of skilled labor, proximity to both foreign and domestic markets, abundant electric power, an equable climate and fair tax rates.

South Carolina has long led the nation in number of active spindle hours worked, in fact, only one other state has as many cotton spindles. Her textile industry, which represents 35 per cent of the total business, consumes three times the amount of cotton produced in the state.

There are 228 textile plants in South Carolina, producing nearly every textile made from cotton, including cloth

for wearing apparel, upholstery fabrics, window shade cloth, tire fabrics, duck, canvas and airplane cloth. In addition there are 25 mills engaged in manufacturing silk, woolens and rayon.

The value of textiles produced reached an all-time high of \$805,800,000 in 1943 and the figure is now expected to go higher. While war contracts accounted for an important part, this amazing production was accomplished by practically the same plants existing prior to the war. Improvements and enlargements made the difference and have naturally made reconversion much simpler.

The Supply Factor

Smaller textile industries which process products of the other mills are finding it profitable to locate near their raw material supplies. And some of the forward-looking ones manufacturing men's clothing, ladies' specialties, gloves, hose and the like are locating branch plants in the state, or are moving wholly into the state to favored locations in line with the national trend to get into the smaller towns where employees can enjoy the advantages of country life.

The woolen industry is also looking South. South Carolina has always been chosen as the site for two of the most modern woolen mills, and prospects are bright for more of

them. Satellite industries, such as textile supplies and machinery, naturally follow and show gains corresponding to the parent industries'.

Hub of the textile industry in South Carolina is the city of Greenville, in the heart of the Piedmont region, known as the "Textile Center of the South." Within a radius of 100 miles of the city are 467 cotton mills, with 35 plants in the city proper. Here, also, are two of the South's largest bleaching, printing and finishing plants, and a large worsted mill, one of the few in the South.

An outstanding example of the modern textile com-

munity is small, bustling Greenwood, a city wholly unlike the usual industrial community. Neat mill villages present a picture of clean, shady streets, interspersed with well-kept parks and flower gardens. Greenwood County ranks first in the South Carolina textile area of ten counties in average per capita wages paid.

Spartanburg's numerous mills, although located in the immediate environs of the city's corporate limits, are separately incorporated. The result is the highest county rural population in the state, even though thousands live in textile communities near the city limits.

Short Cuts to Equipment Protection

By ERNEST W. FAIR

EVERY textile mill in this land has a great part of its capital investment in its equipment. This investment must always be protected if the future of one's business is to be assured. Post-war planning makes it all the more important that this protection be absolute and complete. The easiest and surest means of doing this for every piece of equipment in the mill is through protection by frequent and consistent lubrication check-ups.

Our wartime experiences have generated a great many ideas among plant managers all over this country. We have checked with many of them on methods they have developed for wartime equipment protection through lubrication (ideas to be used now in peacetime), checked with the experiences of leading oil company executives, and now present in the paragraphs to follow the ideas they have used and are using today so that plant managers everywhere may adapt them to their own operating set-ups.

"Protect the investment you have in equipment in every way possible," is the advice most often repeated. "Regular maintenance check-ups, constant attention to correcting ailments before they develop into serious troubles and day in and day out attention to lubrication, are of the utmost importance. Getting the basic idea into one's thinking is the important thing however; protecting one's investment in equipment as if one were going to have to operate 50 years before replacement could be made."

Another successful plant manager points out that it is also of importance to make sure these measures are providing maximum protection. "Don't ever be satisfied," he advises. "When you get the idea your maintenance protection system is foolproof, you are asking for trouble. Not only see to it that your system is rigidly applied, but that it is constantly studied for improvements. No system is ever perfect. There is always room for some tiny improvement somewhere down the line."

Several lubrication engineers back this up and emphasize the same idea must be carried into lubrication as well. They place the greatest emphasis on these four points: (1) The lubricants being used must be of sufficient quality to measure up to the demands put upon it; don't expect inferior lubricants to do a superior job. (2) Every lubricant used must be the one specific lubricant designed for the point at

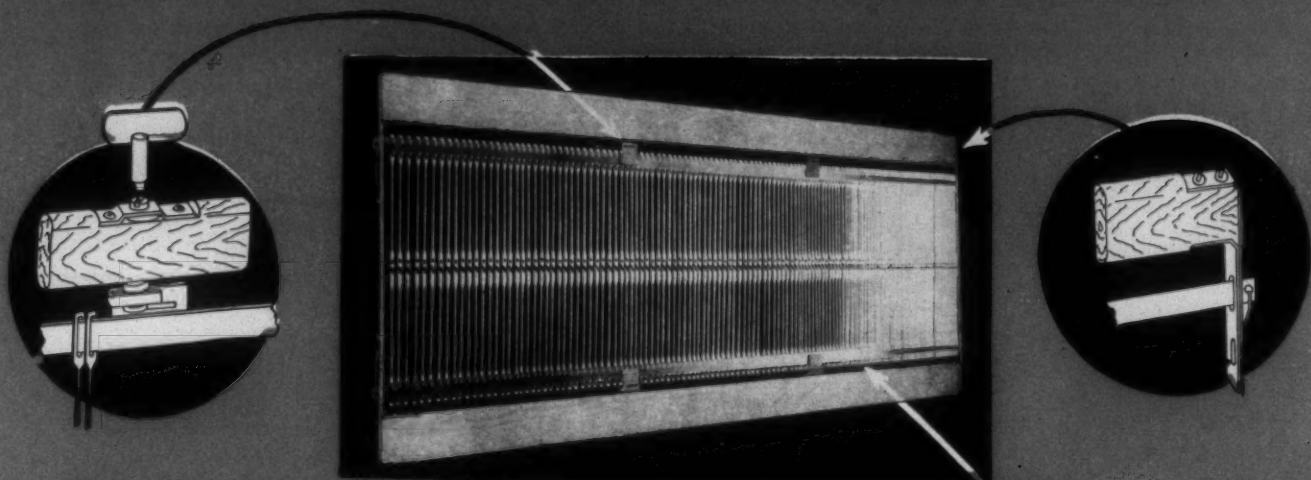
which it is to be used. (3) The maintenance and storage must be handled with one on guard against even the tiniest contamination that may occur either in storage or when the lubricant is being applied. (4) Frequent and thorough lubrication check-ups are of the utmost importance for they help to forestall contamination or entry of foreign matter into the lubricant.

One of the points which must be watched most closely these days is at bearing seals, for they can easily become worn and when they do, there is no warning until damage has been done. Many of us have been blaming lubricants for the inevitable conditions of wear that develop and have frantically changed from one lubricant to another seeking the correction when all of the time the fault lay in bad or worn bearing seals which permitted the entry of foreign matter into the lubrication. Such repairs cost very little if the effort is made to locate them immediately; if they are allowed to drag along, the repair costs mount, sometimes shut-downs are inevitable and lubrication costs soar.

Daily Check-Ups Are Advised

Many maintenance engineers preach loud and long on the importance of watching for the little trouble points day in and day out. They also point out that a careful check-up should be made to locate each and every one of these and when they are discovered they should be listed so that the man who takes care of that machine as well as the one who uses it, can be constantly on guard against their developing into major problems. If correction can be made, that is the procedure to follow. But where correction cannot be made satisfactorily, replacement is the only wise procedure for no matter what the cost of replacement it will prove a better investment than constant repairs, lost use of the equipment, and wasted lubrication dollars. The old policy of "nursing along" such bad actors should only be followed when there is no chance for replacement.

Lubrication engineers also point out that a great many of us still fail to check-up on lubrication seals and lubricate them. A leaky ball or roller bearing seal can always be discovered by the presence of oil or grease leakage. Too



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generous use of a pressure gun also may destroy a seal. Excessive water in some instances warns not only of leaky sleeve-bearing seal, but excessive water in this type of oiling system.

Many plant managers also point out that one of their own observed common faults has been too much lubrication wastage. This is generally the result of over-lubrication or lack of lubrication. When lack of lubrication occurs, it means that over-heated bearings are thinning out the lubricant too much and that usually results in some serious conditions of damage. Many engineers are advising that we must give the utmost attention to the speed of operation of every piece of equipment we have. No piece of equipment should be pushed at too great a speed. Wise indeed is the plant manager who is constantly on guard against abuse of his equipment.

Watching operation temperatures is also important. The safe operating temperature of every unit, particularly electric motors, must be constantly observed. Another point to guard is to watch the degree to which wearing elements may be exposed. No protection can be given rotating parts if the original protection provided by the machine's manufacturer becomes deteriorated.

Power consumption should also be watched. Wasted electrical dollars can pile up in number before one can realize it has happened. Friction is always the greatest cause of power waste. The only safe procedure to guard against it is constant and thorough attention to watching lubrication, lubrication seals, and guarding against contamination of lubricants.

The oil or grease that becomes contaminated with non-lubricating materials is useless. The manner of storage, condition under which one's equipment may be operating and the nature of each unit's job are all factors entering into the problem. The greater the load or the higher the temperature, the greater will be the risk involved. Leaving oil or grease in open containers for even a short time always results in their absorbing just enough dust and dirt to reduce their value.

These are only a few of the many pointers being used by wise plant managers not only to insure their investment in the plant's equipment but continued economical operation in the months ahead while we still have to make what we have now do until new equipment is readily available. Thorough, constant and intelligent attention provide our short cuts to equipment protection.

Fibro Facts for Cotton Users

By FLETCHER S. CULPEPPER

Textile Research Department, American Viscose Corp.

RAYON staple can now be supplied in almost any denier from one to 100. Of course, it is not practical to consider anything coarser than ten or 12 for the cotton system and then these coarser deniers would have to be blended with finer fibers in order to have satisfactory processing. At the present time, 1, 1.25, 1.5, 3 and 5.5 are the principal ones used on the cotton system. A thorough knowledge of the limitations of each type regarding strength, processing differences, fabric effect, etc., is essential for proper denier selection for various uses.

Considering other physical characteristics equal, yarns spun from fine deniers will be stronger than yarn spun from coarse deniers. It is also, of course, known that fine denier staple produces fabrics that are softer in character. Neps are more prevalent in the fine types and, therefore, picking and carding organizations must be changed accordingly in order to produce clean yarns.

Figures are available that show the effect of denier on strength. Taking 10s for example, and assuming 5.5 denier $1\frac{9}{16}$ inches as 100 per cent, we have the following picture:

	Pct.
5.5 denier $1\frac{9}{16}$ "	100
3 denier $1\frac{9}{16}$ "	143
1.5 denier $1\frac{9}{16}$ "	157
1.25 denier $1\frac{9}{16}$ "	168
1 denier $1\frac{9}{16}$ "	174

These percentage figures obviously become more critical as the count is increased due to the fact that there are in-

sufficient fibers in the yarn of the coarse deniers for satisfactory spinning.

Filament size or denier has a definite effect on the character of the finished goods. The finer deniers result in fabrics that have a soft touch while the coarser deniers give a fuller or more crisp feel. This fact also must be considered in selecting deniers. According to the effect desired the different deniers are used as follows:

One and 1.25 denier Avisco are used when strength is needed and when fine yarns from 50s to 100s are required. These yarns are used for fine print cloths, handkerchiefs, underwear and knitting. They are also used when a silky touch is needed and when a soft hand is desired in coarse fabrics.

One and five-tenths denier is used when a medium soft hand is desired. It is probably the largest volume type consumed in the cotton mills for fabrics like 128 x 60 gabardines, 68 x 62 challis, flakes, etc.

Three denier is generally used whenever a worsted touch and appearance is wanted in fabrics using 30/2 and coarser. It is used considerably in blends with wool and acetate for suitings, twills and whipcords.

Five and five-tenths denier is used for coarse yarns 14s and down in constructions like tweeds, Shetlands, coarse plaids, etc. The 5.5 denier types would give a fabric a woolly hand.

Ten denier and coarser fibers are used for hairy effects in blends for tweeds, Shetlands, etc.

Optimum staple lengths vary with the denier size. We

have some figures that will serve to illustrate the effect of increased staple length on yarn strength. For 1.5 denier, considering 20s and assuming 1.5 denier $1\frac{9}{16}$ inches as 100 per cent, we have: 1.5 denier 1 0/16-inch, 100 per cent; 1.5 denier two inches, 112 per cent; 1.5 denier $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, 114 per cent; and 1.5 denier $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 109 per cent.

For three denier, considering three denier $1\frac{9}{16}$ inches as 100 per cent, we have: three denier $1\frac{9}{16}$ inches, 100 per cent; three denier two inches, 105 per cent; three denier $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 108 per cent; and three denier three inches, 102 per cent.

Taking 10s made from 5.5 denier, we have: 5.5 denier $1\frac{9}{16}$ inches, 100 per cent; 5.5 denier two inches, 104 per cent; 5.5 denier $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 109 per cent; and 5.5 denier three inches, 115 per cent.

It is apparent from these comparisons that the optimum length for strength varies for each denier. It is noted in the 1.5 denier type that the strength decreased after passing $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. In the three denier type the strength decreased after passing $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, whereas, in the 5.5 denier, the highest strength was shown using the longest fiber.

Although an increase in staple length does in most cases within reason increase the yarn strength, it is sometimes desirable to use shorter staple in order to overcome some disadvantages involved in handling exceptionally long staple. It is generally known that the staple length increases the likelihood of neps and poor drafting. This is especially true when using fine deniers. Bearing these facts in mind, it is well to always give careful consideration to staple length also when selecting fiber types for specific uses.

Rayon Staple Properties

Rayon staple is supplied in both bright and dull lusters and in standard or medium high tenacity. Considerable experimental work has already been done on a true high tenacity staple and tests to date have demonstrated some very interesting results. Our medium tenacity Fibro is 12 to 15 per cent stronger than standard Fibro while the experimental high tenacity types have shown increases of 12 to 15 per cent over medium high tenacity Fibro and 25 to 30 per cent over standard Fibro. The stronger types have not generally been offered commercially in any deniers coarser than 1.5. The reason for this is that most fabrics made from three and 5.5 denier are coarse and do not necessarily need the extra strength of the stronger fibers. If the particular fabrics require stronger fibers there is no reason why the stronger types could not be made available when production permits.

As for the handling of these fibers on the cotton system machinery, most of you are undoubtedly quite familiar with these details. However, there are a few points that I would like to discuss briefly. First of all, there is the question of atmospheric conditions. Viscose rayon staple reaches its normal commercial regain of 11 per cent at approximately 58 per cent R. H. and 78° F. These same conditions are satisfactory for the running of staple fiber from opening through spinning. Acetate staple fiber runs better at slightly higher humidities. In the carding and spinning departments low humidities result in an increased amount of fly while higher humidities will cause the fibers to become sticky and draft unevenly.

The testing of spun rayon must be carried out under controlled conditions in order to get comparative results

from day to day. Increased relative humidity results in lower strengths while decreased relative humidity results in high strengths. Rayon is very susceptible to moisture changes and, therefore, even small moisture changes will give misleading results. As an example, a standard lea skein of 30s broke 68 pounds under laboratory conditions of 58 per cent R. H., 78° F., and broke 95 pounds after it had been oven dried.

Since rayon staple is subjected to a mild opening treatment by the producer, it is not necessary for the mills to subject it to a severe opening similar to cotton. It is well, however, for the mills to pass the stock through bale breakers or hopper feeders prior to picking in order to break up any lumps that have been caused by baling. Rayon staple requires no cleaning. It is unnecessary to use any of the cotton type cleaning equipment on it. It is advisable for mills to cross blend from as many bales as possible since there may be some small differences such as moisture content from bale to bale.

Many variations of appearance and hand of the finished fabric are obtained by cross blending of the various deniers and lusters of rayon staple with natural and other synthetic fibers. There are numerous methods of blending such as floor blending, pre-opening blending, picker lap blending, drawing frame blending, roving or spinning frame blending. The resultant fabric effect desired controls the point where the blending should be carried out. In general, the more perfect the blend required, the earlier in processing the blend must be made. The most common method of blending is accomplished prior to the picking operation. Floor blending or pre-opening hopper blending methods produce the most perfect blends. Usually fibers of different dyeing characteristics and stock dyed fibers are blended in this manner. Blending at this stage of processing should be done with fibers of comparable opening. An efficient method of blending consists of hopper openers which exhaust into storage bins for conditioning. From the storage bins the stock is fed to the hopper feeder to the picker. When this method is used, it is still necessary to use a selected weight of each fiber rather than to attempt to depend on the delivery of hopper feeders for the percentage of each type.

Some blends such as cotton and rayon staple can be blended after carding in order that the picking and carding processes can be carried out correctly for each fiber since these fibers are quite different from the standpoint of cleanliness. If such a blend were to be made before picking, it would be necessary to use a very good grade of cotton and then subject it to a very thorough cleaning process before blending. Even then the picker and card cannot be set to properly handle both fibers. If the cotton is carded properly, then the rayon fibers are over-carded.

When acetate staple is blended with rayon staple, it requires no more previous treatment than would be given the viscose staple, whereas, wool either in cut top or scoured form should have some preliminary pre-opening in order to thoroughly separate the fibers. Generally speaking, pulled or scoured wool does not make a uniform yarn in blends containing over 15 or 20 per cent wool unless additional processes are used such as double carding or combing of the blend. When using cut top wool, it is desirable to cut the top slightly longer than the rayon. In our research department, we generally cut wool $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length for blending with $1\frac{9}{16}$ -inch rayon. Even then, the dispersion of the wool is so great that a majority of the fibers are far shorter

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The following excerpts from letters are representative of reports we have been receiving from Leather and Textile manufacturers since our new SODIUM SULPHIDE FLAKES were placed on the market.

"Our comparative analysis is as follows: Iron content extremely low by comparison. Sulphide content satisfactory."

—Manufacturer of Fine Papers.

"We believe that you are quite correct in your assumption that this is an exceptionally high quality product."

—Eastern Leather Co.

"We have found that the iron content was below .0015% and the sodium sulphide content above 60%."

—Midwest Leather Co.

"We wish to advise that we find the new Sodium Sulphide a great improvement, and entirely satisfactory in our actual plant operations."

—Southern Textile Co.

"We find the sulphide to be very uniform, light colored flakes, and our laboratory reports sodium sulphide as 61.9% and a very good material."

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than $1\frac{9}{16}$ inches. Experiments are underway at the present time to determine the optimum lengths that the wool should be cut for various percentages of wool blended with Fibro. By the same token in cotton and Fibro blends, it is considered best practice to use rayon that is slightly longer than the cotton. For example, in a blend with a $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch cotton, the length of the rayon should be about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. If the cotton-rayon blend is to contain combed cotton, satisfactory yarns have been made using $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch combed cotton blended with $1\frac{9}{16}$ -inch rayon when long draft spinning was used.

After rayon staple has been conditioned thoroughly, there is nothing difficult about the picking process. It is recommended that Kirschner beaters operated at relatively low speeds be used. There is no necessity of subjecting rayon staple to a severe beating by blade beaters when it is definitely known that over-working of the fibers will result in reduced yarn strengths and poorer appearing yarns. It is true that Kirschner beaters may tend to produce more neps than blade beaters but on the other hand, the beating is milder.

When changing from cotton to rayon, it is usually necessary to reduce the speed of the hopper feed on the picker by 25 to 30 per cent since rayon tends to feed heavier than cotton. Although three-section single process pickers are used, we prefer the two-section pickers due to the easier action. The old style breaker and finisher pickers are quite ideal and from a quality standpoint are very good, particularly where numerous blends are run. Fan speeds will sometimes have to be increased when running rayon staple and the drafts should be adjusted properly to help prevent split laps. Marking devices installed behind the calender roll, top and bottom, will also help in this respect.

The calender roll pressure, particularly on fine deniers, should be reduced at least 50 per cent in order to eliminate any possibility of crushing or pulverizing small lumps of fibers. The lap pin should be tapered or covered with a cardboard tube to facilitate its removal.

Carding Instructions

The technique of carding rayon on the revolving flat top card has been highly developed in the past few years. The successful carding of one denier $1\frac{9}{16}$ inches, 1.25 denier $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches, three denier and 5.5 denier in lengths up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches has been accomplished in both viscose and acetate staple on the standard cotton card. The revolving flat top card through adjustments of settings and speeds will handle satisfactorily staple lengths which can be subsequently processed on the older drawing and fly frames as well as the latest of these machines designed to handle staple up to three inches. The modified cotton card or the roller top card is being used successfully on coarse type fibers, three denier and up, and this card seems to be best suited for blends using rayon and wool.

With the exception of the very fine deniers, all types of rayon staple can be carded at production equal to or higher than those used for cotton. The fine deniers require slower carding in order to have a minimum of neps present in the card sliver. Viscose in blends with acetate staple, wool, nub seed, etc., often require somewhat lower production at the card for most efficient handling. This will vary with the type blend and can only be determined by actual practice. Card clothing of 110s and 120s fillet wire has proven satisfactory for most types of rayon and rayon blends. However,

the trend towards coarser deniers in longer lengths has caused coarser fillet to be used considerably. For the more efficient handling of the coarser blends, the cards should be clothed with 100s and 110s.


A definite flat strip should be removed when carding rayon staple and especially on the fine deniers which are more likely to be neppy. The practice of not removing flat strips is still followed by a few mills but the quality of the yarn would be better if the flat strips are removed and recarded before blending back with the regular stock. This is especially true on fine deniers for fine counts. Licker-in speeds should be reduced slightly for all types and in some cases on fine deniers, it will be necessary to reduce the speed to around 50 per cent. This is to prevent loading, excessive fiber breakage and nep formation.

Either conventional or long draft type fly frames are successfully being used for rayon staple. On both these types, there are, however, some minor changes that will have to be made when changing from cotton to rayon. As rayon staple requires from 25 to 30 per cent less twist than normal length cotton, it is generally necessary to reduce the over-all speed of the machine in order to compensate for the increased front roll speed. It is customary practice to use front roll speeds similar to or slightly higher than those used for cotton. Tensions should receive special attention as improper tensions on rayon staple, particularly long lengths, are not always as easily detected as on cotton since the longer fibers tend to cling together under slight strain. The lay on the bobbin should also be closely studied since there is a tendency for rayon to lay closer than cotton. Cardboard sleeves are sometimes used over the bobbins in order to prevent oil stains since rayon readily absorbs any oil that it comes in contact with.

The spinning of rayon staple is very little different from cotton spinning and is done quite satisfactorily on long draft or conventional type frames. On conventional frames, it is usually necessary to replace the middle top roll with a light self-weighted roll since the proper settings cannot otherwise be obtained. On the standard long draft machines, it is not usually necessary to make drastic changes in regard to settings when $1\frac{9}{16}$ -inch staple is used, but this is about the maximum length that the standard long draft frame can handle. Special long draft frames equipped with large diameter rolls and wide roll stands are now available and these frames will handle lengths from $1\frac{9}{16}$ to three inches.

The twist factor for maximum strength in yarns spun from rayon staple is lower than for cotton. Therefore, it is sometimes advisable to reduce spindle speeds since lower twists give higher front roll speeds. Twist factors from 2.75 to 3.25, depending on the type, give maximum strength. Warp yarn is usually spun with a twist factor of about 3.5 and filling yarn with about 3.25. Higher twists are employed when needed for special fabric effects. Higher twist definitely reduces yarn strength. Leather, cork or synthetic rolls are all satisfactory for medium counts using average deniers. Fine counts using fine deniers run better when leather rolls are used. Synthetic rolls are quite good for high twist yarns.

Large diameter front rolls are quite beneficial in preventing lap-ups and excessive waste at the spinning frames. They will also result in slower roll speeds which will allow for better drafting and higher production.



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MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION



Good Mill Lighting



Part Four of a Series by JAMES T. MEADOR

LAST month we discussed one of the possible arrangements of fluorescent fixtures in (1) opening and picker rooms, and in (2) card rooms with long draft roving, both of which served to meet the requirements of lighting in some cases.

However, it might be well to point out the fact that some insurance companies require the use of dust-tight fixtures in the lighting of the opening and picker room areas. Now, strictly speaking, these are really what might be termed hazardous areas of the Class III type, which would call for special, heavy-duty, dust-tight types of lighting fixtures. Experience in matters of such kind has shown that the most important step to take when lighting such an area is contemplated is simply this: call your insurance inspector or other insurance company representative in for a conference on the subject.

The usual arrangement of this dust-tight type of lighting fixture in opening and picker rooms, similar to the one suggested last month for fluorescent lighting, is shown in Sketch No. 1. This gives a ten foot x ten foot spacing of fixtures with the same mounting height from the floor as from the fluorescent fixtures, which is ten feet. The size

of these dust-tight units should be such that they will take a 200-watt, inside frosted, medium base, standard, incandescent lamp (the inside-frosted feature of the lamp will permit a better diffused light than would the clear type lamps).

With these facts established we are in a position to proceed with either type of lighting fixtures and their arrangements for opening and picker rooms in the most economical manner from the point of view that full conformity with the insurance companies usually has something to do with reduced premiums on coverage rates. But now let's go back to the third item as mentioned in last month's story.

You will recall that we followed a general pattern of lighting fixture arrangement throughout the card room. This could well be done because of the fact that the long draft roving frames are not more than approximately five feet at the highest point, which would permit general lighting without interference as well as over the drawing frames. However, the lighting in the area for the cards was necessarily arranged to avoid conflict with the line shafting and belting, etc.

It seems now that we should take into consideration a

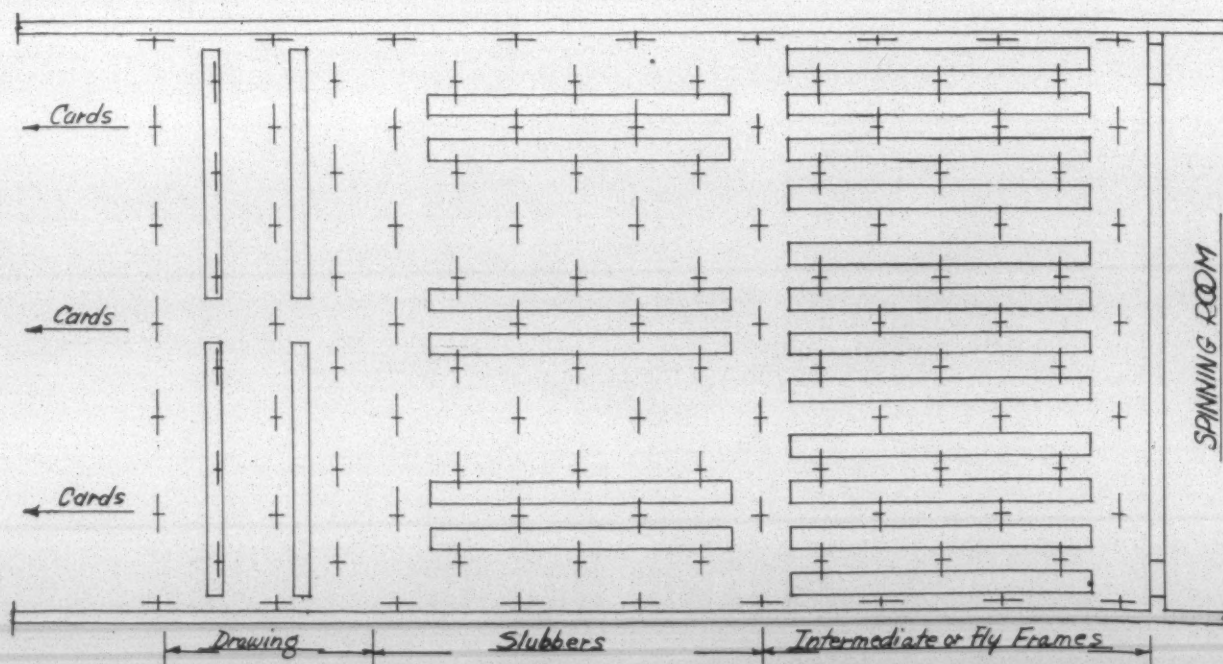
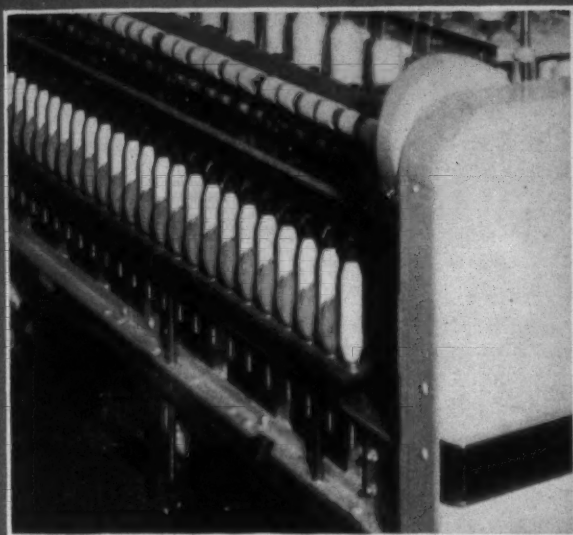


Fig. 1—Showing the usual arrangement of fluorescent fixtures for the most effective lighting over drawing frames, slubbers and roving frames with high creels.

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2. Low viscosity, high film strength.
3. Low gum-forming tendency.
4. High protection against rust.
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Lubricity is, of course, the primary quality of the oil. It's doubly important with high-speed spindles. Shell employs highly scientific methods of selecting crude oil stocks—only those yielding highest lubricity are used.

Viscosity properties are most carefully watched in the refining stage. These oils come from a rather narrow "cut" in the distillation scale. Shell Textilis Oils have low viscosity to reduce drag in starting and running, as well as sufficient film strength to prevent metal-to-metal contact.

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oxidizes easily. Shell removes all unstable compounds from spindle oils by means of a solvent-extraction process. Result: Cleaner blades and bolsters, better oil circulation.

Rust Prevention is a "must" quality of an oil for precision-built spindle frames. Shell fortifies Textilis Oils with a special rust preventive that gives it a metal-wetting ability much higher than that of water—means freedom from rusting worries even in the humid atmosphere of the spinning department.

Volatility is also controlled by extra care in crude oil selection and refin-

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* * *

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SHELL TEXTILE LUBRICANTS



card room having drawing frames similar to that discussed previously, as well as slubbers which are approximately the same in their arrangement and height as the long draft roving, but, in addition to having roving frames, intermediate and fly frames with high creels. In this case we will consider the lighting for the whole area except that of the cards to be of the arrangement as shown in Sketch No. 1. The big advantage of this is that the lighting fixtures are staggered in such a manner that there is an abundance of light in every area around the frames regardless of whether it be the doffing alley or the creel alley.

This time, as before, we are showing the arrangement of the fluorescent fixtures as being mounted crosswise of the mill with the fixtures and the wall alleys being mounted lengthwise, due to the limitations of space, etc.

Spinning Room

Now we come to the production point of the yarn mill and, therefore, the requirement of proper lighting, for a maintained high level of production is critical. In this area, as you will note from Sketch No. 2, we have arranged the fluorescent fixtures to be mounted crosswise of the mill for two reasons. First, as outlined last time, the reduction of glare in looking down the length of the mill is effected by having the fixtures arranged in such a manner so that the sides of the reflectors will tend to cut off stray light that would otherwise be glaring into the vision of the operators, should they be turned to run lengthwise of the mill. Second, and of equally great importance, is that a more definite contrast can be brought out between the yarn and the surrounding area of the frames when the fixtures are mounted in such a manner. That is, with the length of the tube parallel to the run of the yarn, the operator is enabled to detect flaws and breakdowns of ends much more readily than would otherwise be the case. This is due to the fact that at this point in the process of production, the yarn is necessarily small in accordance with the numbers being run.

Such an arrangement as that shown in Sketch No. 2 will

provide approximately 25 foot candles or even better lighting intensities when using two-lamp fixtures, that is, fixtures holding two 40-watt fluorescent tubes each. Much higher intensities of approximately 35 to 40 foot candles may be obtained by the use of fixtures with three 40-watt tubes each, which would be necessary in the case of very fine numbers of yarn.

The spinning frame arrangement in this case is being assumed to be of the individual motor drive type, which would eliminate overhead motors and shafting for either group or four-frame drives.

Rayon Men Warned Of Pulp Shortage

Rayon yarn producers must realize that widespread expansion programs will incur serious setbacks if immediate steps are not taken to bolster lagging wood pulp production, according to Stewart E. Seaman. A leader in the pulp industry, Mr. Seaman declared that cellulose users have launched upon heavy construction programs without giving proper consideration to potentialities of pulp production. Today, he said, the supply and demand are on the borderline and a strike or pulp production accident would have a grave effect upon current yarn production. He said further that an anticipated world production of 2,486,000,000 pounds of rayon yarn in 1946 would require 1,553,000 short tons of dissolving pulp. But, he said, on the basis of current mill estimates, not more than 1,374,200 short tons of dissolving pulp can be made available to the yarn producers this year.

He said that a leading Swedish pulp mill, capable of producing 1,000,000 tons per year, was operating on a reduced scale, due to the coal and bleach shortage, and could not hope to turn out much more than 650,000 tons in 1946. Price ceilings, Mr. Seaman said, were dissuading foreign pulp men from offering materials for sale in the United States inasmuch as higher prices readily can be obtained in European countries.

Mr. Seaman went on to say that the possibility of do-

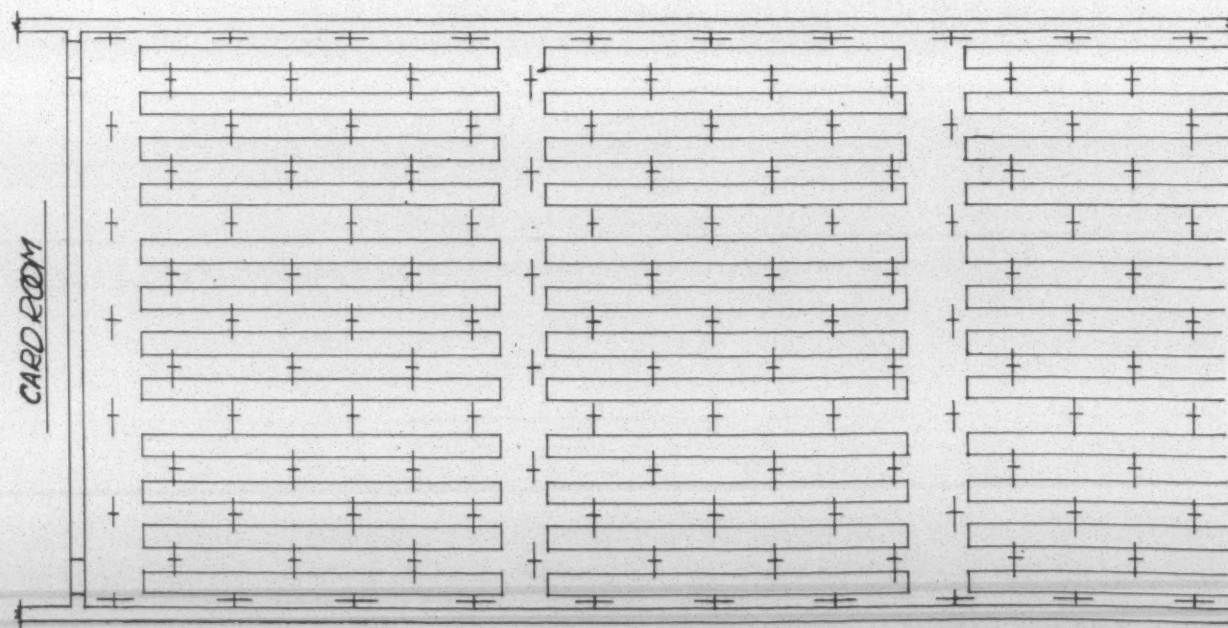


Fig. 2—Showing continuation of the staggered arrangement of fixtures in the spinning room, allowing the most uniform distribution of lights on all parts of all frames.

GOSSETT MACHINE WORKS CONTINUES EXPANSION



Gossett Machine Works, located at Gastonia, N. C., on West Franklin Avenue Extension, continues its expansion program with construction of an addition to the rear of the plant. Other expansion is planned for the future, when additional materials become available. During the past three years about \$30,000 worth of new machinery has been added to the plant; most of the equipment now in operation is either automatic or semi-

automatic. The plant currently is producing fluted rolls, including card feed rolls, picker feed rolls, lap machine rolls (sliver and ribbon), detaching and comb draw box rolls. The firm also manufactures and repairs all types of spindles, spinning and twisting rolls, drawing frame parts and all kinds of textile mill gears.

mestic pulp production expansion is practically nil and that nearly all of the pulpwood sources in North America have been tapped. He said the time has come when yarn producers will have to co-operate more closely with pulp men for the development of new sources. There is just about enough pulp to meet current needs, Mr. Seaman declared, and rayon men must look to new sources of dissolving pulp if expansion programs are to meet with success.

Hay Heads National Federation of Textiles

W. Oakman Hay, Jr., vice-president of Wellington Sears Co., Inc., was elected president and Henry Neubert, vice-president of Deering Milliken & Co., Inc., was named vice-president of the National Federation of Textiles, Inc., at the 73rd annual meeting of the organization Feb. 26. New members appointed to the board of directors include Joseph W. Valentine of J. W. Valentine Co., Inc., and Charles R. Catlin of John P. Maguire & Co., Inc. Irene Blunt was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The secretary's annual report to the federation summarized the development of government regulation in the rayon weaving industry.

Effects of O.P.A. Price Restrictions Surveyed

Three out of every five textile companies in the Philadelphia area represented in a spot survey of the effects of Office of Price Administration price restrictions have had to discontinue certain lines of products, the National Industrial Council has revealed. As a part of a nationwide study, the Philadelphia area survey directed new attention to the acute situation which has featured the textile field from factory to retail store, with millions of would-be buyers of shirts and suits and other goods unable to obtain those articles. The Philadelphia Textile Manufacturers Association revealed to the council, affiliated with the National Association of Manufacturers, that besides forcing abandonment of certain products the price controls as administered by O.P.A. had obliged nearly one-third of the companies to sell some product or service below cost.

Approximately 60 per cent of the companies revealed

over-all unit cost increases of from five to 25 per cent. An additional 20 per cent of the companies indicated cost increases of between 25 to 50 per cent. Failure of the O.P.A. to allow adequately for such increases in the cost of making an article, the companies reported, has held back production or, in numerous cases, blocked it completely. Besides being compelled to drop certain lines or sell others at a loss, to maintain their position in the market, the survey revealed many companies selling other lines at merely break-even prices. Approximately one-half of the companies reported what they termed a "very small" profit on at least some of their lines. Sixty-six per cent indicated need of extensive price relief because of the severe squeeze now in effect between costs of manufacture and O.P.A.-fixed prices.

Textile Research Organization Chartered

Textile Associates, Inc., of Charlotte, N. C., recently was incorporated by J. L. Stickley of Wm. Whitman Co., Inc., Charlotte; C. R. Ewing of Central Franklin Process Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; L. R. Rayburn of Morristown (Tenn.) Knitting Mills, Inc., and J. L. Keiger of Indera Mills Co., Winston-Salem, N. C. The objectives of the organization, as stated in the charter, are as follows: "This corporation shall not be conducted for profit, but to foster, stimulate and encourage technological ideas for the advancement of the textile industry; to organize, conduct and carry out development and research in textile merchandising; to gather, receive and disseminate information pertaining to the textile industry; to interchange ideas and to provide helpful advice and guidance to all interested in textile industry; and to the improvement of textile machinery, plant facilities and products."

A program on carding and spinning, based on a questionnaire circulated among members, will highlight the meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia March 16 in the physics building at Georgia Tech, Atlanta. B. P. Albright of Callaway Mills will lead the discussion on carding, and J. C. Edwards, Jr., of Exposition Cotton Mills will lead the spinning discussion.

textile bulletin

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The Erwin Cotton Mills Settlement

On Oct. 8, 1945, the C. I. O. union at Erwin Cotton Mills in Durham, Cooleemee and Erwin, N. C., went on a strike against the incentive system which had been installed at Cooleemee and had met the approval of the employees of that plant and was being installed at the plant at Erwin.

This month the employees of Erwin Cotton Mills went back to work under an agreement which recognizes the incentive system at Cooleemee, approves its completion at Erwin and its establishment in the mills at Durham.

During the ill-advised strike the employees of Erwin Cotton Mills lost approximately \$2,500,000 in wages and gained not a single thing as the result of that loss.

The C. I. O. officials who engineered the strike, most of them coming from New York, lost no pay, as they are paid regular salaries out of funds contributed to the C. I. O. in the form of union dues.

The Erwin employees went back to work with a wage increase of ten cents per hour which went into effect recently in all mills in their section and which they would have received had they remained at work and not sacrificed the \$2,500,000 in wages.

They are now to receive the retroactive pay from Feb. 20, 1945, which they were to receive under the War Labor Board order of February, 1945, and which they would have received had there been no strike.

The only difference is that the application of the retroactive pay ceased Oct. 8, 1945, the day the strike began, and the employees of the Erwin Cotton Mills lost that part of their retroactive which they would have received had they remained at their machines. When they voluntarily left their machines they lost the retroactive increase which would have been due them had they worked additional days.

The one-week "vacation with pay" remains in effect and a second week "vacation with pay" for five-year employees,

which is now the practice at many mills, has been established.

None of the fantastic efforts to obtain "something for nothing," such as the pay for lunch period and many kinds of personal insurance succeeded as the result of the strike.

They were simply schemes concocted by the New York representatives of the C. I. O. to dangle "something for nothing" before the employees of Erwin Cotton Mills and induce them to continue the strike which deprived them of their weekly pay.

The employees of Erwin Cotton Mills have always been well treated and their pay has always been equal to that of the best paid cotton mill employees in the South.

The Erwin Cotton Mills sought to establish an incentive system which would enable employees who did especially good work to secure extra pay.

The C. I. O. leaders ordered a strike which cost the employees \$2,500,000 and profited the workers nothing.

The employees of the Erwin Cotton Mills were induced by C. I. O. leaders to go on a strike which they themselves knew to be unjustified and they have paid a big price for being saps enough to follow such leadership.

Ceiling on Opportunity

It used to be, if you worked and used brains and saved money, you could get somewhere. Some things were wrong with this set-up—but they could have been corrected.

These days, a worker is baffled by strikes, is hamstrung by red tape and government regulations and taxes—direct and hidden.

If he is ambitious enough to start a business of his own, he finds himself in a mess of government rules and restrictions and taxes and labor troubles and other discouragements.

America now is like a man who has too many doctors and is taking too many medicines, and who needs a good spell of letting nature regulate matters for a change.

Peek-A-Boo!

"Peek-a-boo clothes for men are a summer possibility," declares a style magazine. They certainly are, unless the seat of our trousers withstands the ravages of time better than now appears likely to be the case.—*Roanoke Times*.

Mill Men On the Alert

The future of the textile industry in the South depends on the alertness and aggressiveness of the management and operating executives. Organizations that grow and prosper are led by men who look ahead, who experiment and investigate today the machines, methods, etc., that will cut their costs or improve their products next year or the year after.

That management is on the alert was demonstrated in the response to an advertisement appearing in the Feb. 1 issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN. More than 100 inquiries from mills was received by Acme Machine & Tool Co. within one week after the appearance of that company's advertisement of an attachment for cards known as the Card Sliver Reducer.

Whether or not the device is adopted generally, the response shows that mills are quick to seize upon anything

that promises to cut costs or improve operations. Management wants to experiment, to find out what its merits are.

The textile industry in the South has been built by men who looked to the future, who were constantly striving to better their mills. With such men guiding the policies, there seems little cause for concern about the future of the industry.

C. I. O. Honor

The A. F. of L., representing 50,000 employees, the A. C. A. (C. I. O.) representing 7,000 employees, and the

IN THE MATTER OF	
74 Western Union Telegraph Co.	Case Nos. 111-8474-D
-and-	111-9085-D
American Communications Association, Local 44, CIO	
STIPULATION	
We, the undersigned parties, hereby agree to submit to a tripartite Division of the Regional War Labor Board for the Second Region for hearing and decision, the matters in dispute between us in the above-captioned cases.	
We further agree to accept the decision of the said tripartite Division as a Directive Order of the Regional War Labor Board for the Second Region.	
We further agree that we shall abide by and perform the terms of the Directive Order issued by the said tripartite Division of the Regional War Labor Board for the Second Region, unless a timely petition for review thereof by the National War Labor Board is filed in accordance with its Rules of Organization and Procedure, in which event we agree that we shall abide by and perform the terms of any Directive Order issued by the National War Labor Board.	
Places: Chicago, Ill.	Signed: <i>Sh. Western Union Telegraph Co.</i>
Date: Oct 1, 1945	Signed: <i>American Communications Assn. Local 44</i>
	Signed: <i>Arthur Robinson</i>
Witness: <i>John C. Garrison</i>	

Western Union Telegraph Co. pledged themselves Oct. 1, 1945, by the above written agreement that they would abide by the decision of the National War Labor Board, whatever it might be.

The board's decision added about \$25,000,000 a year to Western Union's payroll, plus about \$31,000,000 in back pay—an increase which, together with previous wage increases, put the average Western Union wage level 45 per cent over Jan. 1, 1941.

The company accepted the board's decision in accordance with its written pledge and in spite of the embarrassing fact that these awards were about \$5,000,000 more than Western Union's total earnings before taxes in 1945, its best year.

The A. F. of L. accepted the decision of the board, in accordance with its written pledge.

In violation of its written pledge, the C. I. O. union rejected the board's decision and called a strike. The main excuse given by the A. C. A. (C. I. O.) for violating its agreement and calling this strike was that public members of the board were prejudiced.

Both the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. representatives on the National War Labor Board concurred in the following statement by Lloyd K. Garrison, its chairman:

"All of the members of the board are satisfied that no member has pre-judged the case." . . .

The C. I. O. is constantly suggesting arbitration but in

this case, as in many others, it violated a signed agreement to abide by the decision of the arbitrators.

This is another example of C. I. O. honor, of C. I. O. honesty.

The cotton mill employees of the South are, as a rule, people of deep religious convictions, people who believe that when they have given a pledge, it should be kept.

We wonder how they enjoy being members of an organization whose leaders so often show a lack of honor and who seldom hesitate to violate a pledge even when it has been given in writing.

A Typical Statement

Textile Labor, a labor union publication which usually exhibits a remarkable disregard for truth and accuracy, quotes the following as being "an authoritative report" by Prof. Phillip Drinker of Yale University in a publication of the U. S. Department of Labor:

In the opening, picking and carding room, cotton mill fever, commonly known as Monday fever, is a constant hazard. Some workers are so sensitive to it that they have to leave the mill. While other industries have adequate control of dusts, the cotton mills have no adequate equipment and have made few attempts to control the health hazard resulting from the cotton dust.

Lint is a health hazard prevalent from the roving machines onward, yet no controls exist. No one has even attempted to relieve this hazard.

As a contrast to the quotation by *Textile Labor*, we quote the exact words of the report by Professor Drinker:

Studies by the United States Public Health Service have shown that the cotton industry is not an unhealthful one, and that it compares favorably with other industries such as steel. But a minor illness, cotton mill fever, is peculiar to the industry and has been known under a variety of names for years. It is not, however, a serious problem and is wholly preventable by means of dust control. It occurs among gin and cotton mill workers and closely resembles "heckling fever, mill fever, grain fever, and hemp fever reported in workers inhaling flax, jute, grain, and hemp dust." It is fairly common among workers handling low grade cotton of all kinds, and is caused by a bacterium in or on the cotton dust.

We particularly call attention to the sentence in the statement of *Textile Labor*:

No one has ever attempted to relieve the hazard.

There is the inference that such an observation was in the report made by Professor Drinker, but we quote the following from his report:

Several cotton dust collectors are now being marketed and can be seen in mills in all parts of the country. They are installed in the picker room and are intended for continuous operation with recirculation of cleaned air right back into the picker room.

* * *

Vacuum card strippers are very effective in preventing dust and lint from being thrown into the air.

In the final paragraph of his report Professor Drinker says:

Nevertheless, it should be recognized that health records in the cotton textile industry are good. There is nothing inherently unhealthful about the industry save for its tendency to allow somewhat dusty conditions in certain processes, and hot atmospheric conditions in others.

Just what *Textile Labor* and other labor union publications expect to gain by publishing garbled and inaccurate quotation of reports such as that of Professor Drinker we do not know.

Their statements relative to the Drinker report, when placed alongside the exact texts of the statements made, leave little doubt relative to their intent.

ELKIN, N. C.—Beaver Creek Weaving Co. has been formed by W. E. Burcham and Myrtle R. Burcham as partners. The plant is equipped with 54 looms for production of drapery and upholstery materials.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Proximity Mfg. Co., as currently set up, owns three plants, namely: the Proximity and White Oak Plants at Greensboro, and the Tabardrey Plant at Haw River, N. C. Cone Finishing Co. owns two plants, Proximity Print Works at Greensboro and Granite Finishing Works at Haw River. The other mills connected with the Cone organization maintain their previous corporate standing. These include Eno Cotton Mills at Hillsboro, N. C., Minneola Mfg. Co. at Gibsonville, N. C., Salisbury (N. C.) Cotton Mills, Cliffside (N. C.) Mills, Florence Mills at Forest City, N. C., American Spinning Co. at Greenville, S. C., and Asheville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—A hand printing plant, Parker Prints, Inc., is being established in Charleston. About 40 persons will be employed when operations begin in June.

DUBLIN, GA.—J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., of New York City, is reported to have closed a deal for an option on a tract near Dublin, with indications that the company will erect a large woolen plant.

GAINESVILLE, GA.—Best Mfg. Co. has been purchased at a reported price of \$300,000 by Chadbourn Hosiery Mills, Inc., of Charlotte, N. C. Production of the plant's 7,000 throwing spindles will be retained for hosiery mills which are part of the Chadbourn chain. The name has been changed to Gaybourn Mills, Inc., and officers are: J. C. Bolles, president; W. W. Sharp, Jr., vice-president; and Guy E. Tysor, secretary and treasurer. John P. Reynolds, who has been manager of the plant since it was organized in 1938, will remain with the new company as general manager.

CLOVER, S. C.—Clover Spinning Mills, Inc., has been sold to David Getz and associates of Allentown, Pa., for the reported sum of \$822,847.25. The plant employs approximately 280 persons and contains 21,192 spindles. The village of 91 houses was included in the sale. The industrial property was purchased by the former owners in 1937 for \$30,000; machinery has been installed, the village rebuilt and other improvements made during the past few years. The new owners plan to continue operation with Cary C. Boshamer remaining in active charge as president. Other officers will be Mr. Getz, vice-president; E. B. Blackstock, secretary; and David L. Baldwin, treasurer.

Mr. Boshamer has announced that good progress is being made on the construction of a 145 by 105-foot brick building which will house a new textile manufacturing concern, Bocar Mills, Inc., of which he is president. The new plant, to be completed by April 1 at a cost of \$100,000, is in northwest Clover. It will employ approximately 125 workers.

CLAYTON, N. C.—Bartex Spinning Co., which produces carded yarns on 10,200 spindles, has been purchased by Norwich (N. Y.) Knitting Co., underwear manufacturing concern. New Bartex officials will be Edward H. O'Hara, president; Joseph A. Schoendorf, vice-president; F. H. O'Hara, treasurer; and L. L. Hollingsworth of Clayton, secretary. Output of the spinning plant will be used by Norwich in the manufacture of knitted garments. Plans are being made for the installation of new equipment and future production of blended yarns.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Improvements and construction to expand the facilities of Convenience, Inc., are under way at a cost of some \$50,000. Improvements are a continuation of those begun before the war.

ERWIN, N. C.—The 25-room Erwin School teacherage, built by Erwin Cotton Mills Co. in 1932 and valued at about \$100,000, has been deeded to Harnett County. Announcement of the gift was made by K. P. Lewis, president of the company.

Tests Prove Adequacy of Cotton In Tires

Tests conducted by the Department of Agriculture have indicated cotton "should give very, very adequate performance in ordinary passenger car tires." This was the testimony of Dr. O. R. May, chief of the bureau of agricultural and industrial chemistry, before the House of Representatives appropriations committee. Dr. May said that he made his assertion "despite some of the claims that are advanced in certain quarters to the contrary" regarding use of cotton cords in tire manufacture. During tests, he said, tires fabricated from ordinary and selected cotton were put on light passenger cars and run at 60 miles an hour for 48,000 miles before being recapped. They then were run another 68,000 miles.

German Dyeing Described To A.A.T.C.C. Body

Dyeing operations in German textile plants, slowed in the aftermath of war, were described by Thomas R. Smith, superintendent of Wicassett Mills yarn dyeing division, Albemarle, N. C., and C. Norris Rabold, chief chemist at Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., to approximately 100 members of the Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists at the technical session of the winter meeting of the A.A.T.C.C. in Greenville Feb. 16. Both Mr. Smith and Mr. Rabold were members of a government mission to Germany to study phases of the textile industry there.

Mr. Rabold said he found German processes more complicated and from that angle the industry in the United States should be considered superior. Rather small lots are run in the German plants, he said, and 5,000 meters is considered a big job. This results in more changes of shades and stops. More people operate a given machine than in the United States. His mission visited the I. G. Farben plants

and then other plants, many of which were shut because of war damage, absence of key personnel, or lack of materials. There is no continuous operation as we know it, he said. Mechanical equipment he found rather obsolete, although in certain plants there is up-to-date equipment. Dyeing machines he found fairly up-to-date. In dyeing, he added, comparatively few direct colors were used.

Mr. Smith said he was disappointed with the equipment in Germany for dyeing packages. Coal was scarce, and such packaging machines as were available were not being operated. Most machinery is of cast iron, he said, and there is little stainless steel. More plants are back in operation in the British zone than in the American zone, he said. He was able to see little in the Russian zone.

The speakers indicated they were not greatly impressed with the German industry except for some few developments in dyeing, at least one of which has had limited tests in this country.

American Viscose Adopts Proposal Plan

A company-wide proposal plan under which awards up to \$2,500 will be paid for adopted suggestions or ideas that will improve production methods and general operations has been inaugurated by American Viscose Corp. The plan is under the direction of Abbot M. Smith of the industrial relations department. Material that has been prepared to explain the new plan to employees includes a motion picture film, posters, and a comprehensive booklet, which explains in detail eligibility requirements and general instructions.



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PERSONAL NEWS

T. J. McNeely, formerly superintendent of Locke Cotton Mills Co. at Concord, N. C., has succeeded R. B. Hughes as superintendent of Davidson (N.C.) Cotton Mills, Inc.

George Goble of Danville, Va., has succeeded Herman Smith as superintendent of Abernathy Mfg. Co. at Laurinburg, N. C. Mr. Smith is operating a garment plant established recently at Lincolnton, N. C.

W. C. Chisholm was elected president and treasurer of Foster Machine Co. at Westfield, Mass., Feb. 20, succeeding Henry S. Washburn, who was named board chairman. Mr. Chisholm has served as executive vice-president and treasurer. Elected to the board of directors were A. B. Root, vice-president and general manager, and E. C. Connor, sales manager. The latter's father, T. E. Connor, has retired after 52 years with the company.

John J. Raskob has resigned as vice-president and director of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. at Wilmington, Del. He will be succeeded on the board of directors by J. Warren Kinsman, general manager of the company's fabrics and finishes department.



Morton Savell (left) has been appointed managing director of the International Wool Secretariat's office in the United States, with headquarters at New York City. His appointment is part of the post-war program which

has been developed by the secretariat. He will go to England soon to become familiar with new activities in that country and to put the secretariat's American wool program in final form.

H. M. Bailey, Jr., has resigned as general manager of converting operations for Textron, Inc. Prior to joining Textron he was associated with Atwood Machine Co. and North American Rayon Corp.

J. G. Curry has been appointed assistant sales manager of the structural products division of Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.

Gardiner Hawkins, until recently secretary-treasurer of the Rayon Yarn Producers Group, will join United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc., April 1 in an executive capacity.

J. A. White, plant manager for Slater (S.C.) Mfg. Co., has been elected president of the Greenville (S.C.) Textile Club.

O. Max Gardner, former governor of North Carolina and president of Cleveland Cloth Mills at Shelby, N. C., has been confirmed as Undersecretary of the Treasury following his appointment by President Truman.

F. M. Nash, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., has been named treasurer of Brighton Mills at Shannon, Ga.

W. M. Holcombe, secretary of Spartan Mills at Spartanburg, S. C., has assumed additional duties as assistant treasurer following the retirement of E. M. Matthews.



James W. Stallings (left), formerly of the textile research division of Rohm & Haas Co., has been named director of the Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., Southern textile research and service laboratories at Atlanta, Ga. He will

supervise the addition of new research facilities in the service laboratory.

Victor H. Berman, chairman of the board of Onyx Oil & Chemical Co. at Jersey City, N. J., has been elected president of the Processing Oils & Chemical Association. He has been an active member of the group for a number of years.

E. R. Adair has joined Aridye Corp. as technical representative with headquarters at Rock Hill, S. C.

C. B. Shoemaker has been appointed manager of viscose rayon manufacturing for American Viscose Corp. Dr. Dan B. Wicker, superintendent of the company's rayon staple plant at Nitro, W. Va., will be associated with him as process manager. LaRue Hendrixon will serve as production manager, and Gordon C. Brain as production control manager. . . . Harold J. Michel, formerly manager of the Skenandoa Rayon Corp. plant at Utica, N. Y., has joined American Viscose as manufacturing superintendent of the viscose rayon plant at Lewistown, Pa. . . . E. T. Roetman, staff engineer for American Viscose, has been appointed to serve as a member of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin. He is a specialist in industrial waste disposal.

J. A. Gurney of Gastonia, N. C., is president of Moroweb Cotton Mill Co. at Dallas, N. C., not president of Mooresville (N.C.) Cotton Mills, as stated in the Feb. 15 issue of this magazine. John F. Matheson is president and treasurer of Mooresville Cotton Mills.



T. L. W. Bailey, Jr., (left) has been appointed to the staff of the Institute of Textile Technology at Charlottesville, Va., as research microscopist. He is a recognized authority on fiber structure and fiber microscopy in

general with cotton as his specialty, and is the author of numerous technical papers.

Henry L. Wilder, Jr., has been named night superintendent of Goodyear Clearwater Mills at Rockmart, Ga., succeeding J. P. Gilmore, resigned.

John C. Irvin has been named manager of the Southern headquarters of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works at Charlotte, succeeding F. W. Howe. Other members of the Southern sales staff are Lewis Burgess, B. Gales McClintock and W. Wallace Foster, Jr. Thomas P. Graham is office manager and Raymond Sharpe is field engineer.

William B. Thomas, formerly of Danville, Va., has been made superintendent of the Richland Plant of Pacific Mills at Columbia, S. C.

WITH THE MILITARY: Maj.-Gen. Clifford L. Corbin has retired from Army service following 40 years as an officer. Appointed to succeed him as director of procurement in the Office of the Quartermaster General is Brig.-Gen. Howard L. Peckham.

BACK TO CIVILIAN LIFE: William P. Crawley, with the Army Quartermaster Corps four years, as textile engineer for the industrial division of American Viscose Corp. at Marcus Hook, Pa. . . . William Kenneth Stringer, Jr., resumes duties as president of Kenneth Cotton Mills at Wall-halla, S. C., following release from the Army. . . . John P. Howland, after four years in the Navy, rejoins Pepperell Mfg. Co. and will be in charge of converting operations at the company's bleachery now under construction at Opelika, Ala. . . . Arthur H. Fuller, Army veteran of two wars, has been named cotton buyer for Textiles, Inc., at

Houghton Wool Tops

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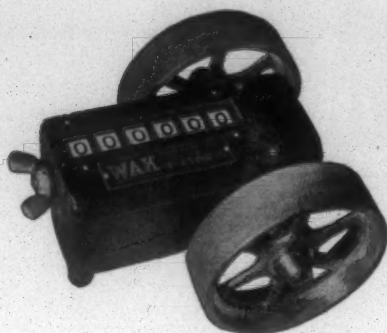


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Gastonia, N. C. . . . Norman W. Paschall, with the Army Air Forces three years, has resumed duties as buyer and salesman of cotton fibers for Railway Supply & Mfg. Co., with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.

J. C. Boyce has been appointed superintendent of Clinton Cotton Mills and Lydia Cotton Mills at Clinton, S. C.

William H. Tedford, formerly of Paw Creek, N. C., has become manager of the Mollohon Plant of the Kendall Co. at Newberry, S. C.

L. E. Gatlin is now superintendent of Huntsville (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

W. W. Lambeth is now superintendent of the Marshall Field & Co. towel mill at Fieldale, Va.

Ernest Jones has succeeded J. B. Thompson as superintendent of Corsicana (Tex.) Cotton Mills.

Dr. Harlan L. Trumbull, director of synthetic rubber and textile research for B. F. Goodrich Co. at Akron, Ohio, is serving temporarily as manager of the research and development division, synthetic rubber department, Rubber Reserve Corp. at Washington. In his absence Dr. R. A. Crawford will act as director of textile research.

OBITUARY

Platt E. Glenn, 68, retired secretary and treasurer of Exposition Cotton Mills Co., died Feb. 24 at Atlanta, Ga. During his career he had been president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia and a member of the board of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association. He leaves a daughter and four brothers.

W. W. Tripp, 51, night superintendent of the Longhurst Plant of Roxboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills, died recently following a stroke of paralysis.

E. L. Smith, 75, who was an official of Pepperton Cotton Mills at Jackson, Ga., died recently. He is survived by one daughter.

M. E. Woodrow, 68, vice-president and general manager of Corsicana (Tex.) Cotton Mills for 35 years, died Feb. 26 at Corsicana.

Mechanical Arm Carries Heavy, Bulky Objects

One of the simplest, speediest and most economical methods of lifting and transporting many types of loads in manufacturing operations is by means of a power truck equipped with a horizontal, non-swivel type boom, moving vertically with its shoulder riding in the upright columns of the truck. This mechanism has proved particularly useful for single, heavy and bulky objects to which a hook, chain, rope or cable may be attached. No muscle-power is required beyond secur-

ing a chain or cable to the object and to the hook on the boom. The boom functions somewhat as a boom on a crane, but the complete unit is more compact and can be maneuvered within more limited areas.



Suspended by a short length of chain, an object can be swung around easily for passage through narrow aisles or doors, or for positioning for finishing operations, or shipping. The accompanying illustration shows how this truck is used in transporting rough castings in a machine tool builder's plant. The truck as developed by Elwell-Parker Electric Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, can carry loads up to 3,000 pounds. The boom is available in lengths of 72, 66 and 60 inches, from face to uprights. At lowest point the hook is 22 inches above floor level; at highest, eight feet. The boom may be made interchangeable with a platform for handling a greater variety of loads. Southern agent is Engineering Sales Co., Builders Building, Charlotte.

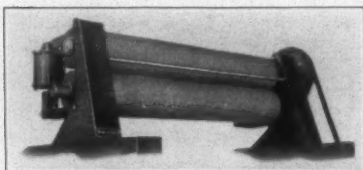
Office Planning, Layout Is Covered in Booklet

Considerable material that can assist management in the arrangement or rearrangement of office space to provide for a bright, cheerful, well-organized office is contained in the report, *Office Planning and Layout*, recently issued by the Policyholders Service Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Beginning with a review of the factors affecting office planning and layout, such as: size and shape of available space, the number of employees to be accommodated, the routing of the work, the comfort and convenience of employees, allowance for expansion and the importance of good appearance, the study covers the steps to be considered in the preparation of a finished layout. These include the inventory of furniture, the floor plan,

templates, and partitions (with a special guide for partition selection). Special sections are devoted to heating and ventilation, lighting, acoustic treatment, and decorations, large-scale arrangements, purchases of furniture, installation of floor coverings and fixtures and the actual moving procedure. A series of illustrated charts, including rough layouts, finished layouts, and employment office, a personnel department, secretaries, offices and construction plans are part of the study. Additional information on the subject will be found in the mimeographed insert list of references. A copy of this report is available to executives who request it on their business stationary. Address: Policyholders Service Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

Birch Bros. Introduces New Squeeze Roll Unit

Birch Bros., Inc., of Somerville, Mass., announces the introduction of a pneumatic or hydraulic squeeze roll unit for extraction operations in machines such as open-width washing, crabbing, dyeing, etc. The unit (see cut) consists of a pair of heavy rubber-



covered squeeze rolls running in roller bearings mounted in levers between which the cylinders applying the pressure are mounted. Either the top or bottom roll may be the one held in a fixed position. The unit is compact, and may be set on existing frames, or a complete unit with floor stands, motor drive, flock brush and other accessories, may be secured. Further information is available from the manufacturer at 32 Kent Street, Somerville, Mass.

German Synthetic Fiber Detergents Are Described

German development of a valuable class of non-acid and non-alkaline detergents for synthetic fibers has been revealed through Allied investigation of the Oxo plant at Ruhrchemie, Oberhausen-Holtien, Germany, according to the Office of the Publication Board. Detailed discussion of the production processes involved, together with a

presentation of 30 formulas used by the I. G. Farbenindustrie plant at Ludwigshafen in producing dyestuffs for acetate rayon, and data on German production of various other chemicals, are contained in Report No. 4115, distributed by O.P.B. at 25 cents per copy. The report, entitled *Technical Report on the Manufacture of Miscellaneous Chemicals in Plants of the I. G. Farbenindustrie, A. G., Germany*, was prepared by Ray H. Boundy and R. Leonard Hasche on behalf of the British Ministry of Miscellaneous Chemicals and the U. S. Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee.

Five pages of the 42-page report are devoted to details on the detergents, and nine pages to dyestuff formulas. The rest of the report contains data on the manufacture of ethyl alcohol from waste wood, and on production of hydrocyanic acid, glycerine, n-butyl alcohol, acetaldehyde, acetone, and hydroquinone. Production of detergents for synthetic fibers at the Oxo plant is reported to have involved reaction of olefines with water gas in the liquid phase. The reaction resulted in a mixture of straight chain aliphatic

aldehydes and ketones. The aldehydes were then reduced in a second step to form the corresponding alcohols, said by the investigators to be eminently suitable as detergents for synthetic fibers. Experimental studies on both batch and continuous methods of carrying out the Oxo reactions were conducted by the Germans. It was concluded that the continuous method of operation had many advantages over the batch process. Among the difficulties reportedly encountered in use of the batch process were those of obtaining uniform reaction and of carrying dissolved carbon monoxide over into the reduction step. Dyestuff formulas reproduced in the report include formulas for yellows, oranges, scarlets, reds, blues and other colors.

Report No. 4115 may be purchased in Room 6800, Commerce Department Building, or ordered by mail. Mail orders should be accompanied by check or money order, made payable to the Treasurer of the United States, and should be addressed to the Office of the Publication Board, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

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Cotton Goods Market

Sponsors of the government's incentive program for increasing the production of staple cotton fabrics expect that the total output of broad woven cotton goods will be expanded by approximately 20 per cent over the present level.

It is hoped that the five per cent price incentive will stimulate the upward trend in cotton textiles and bring about a total production of 2,800,000,000 linear yards per quarter, or more than 11,000,000,000 yards a year.

Current demand for broad woven cotton goods is estimated at 14,000,000,000 yards. This expectation of a record production level is chiefly based upon the Office of Price Administration statement that the five per cent incentive price will enable mills to operate overtime, regardless of the outcome of the current dispute over allowances for raw cotton costs.

With the exception of a few scattered releases made here and there as continuation business, Worth Street remained on its marking-time basis with most selling houses hoping for new gray goods prices in the very near future, according to observers.

Rumors as to the probable date of issuance were heard all through the market with the general expectation being, that the O. P. A. will take this highly important step within a short time. One thing was certain, there will be practically no selling of cottons yardage until the present ceiling prices are revised upward, it is reiterated.

Little immediate effect upon the gray goods market as a result of the issuance of the long-awaited, much-delayed Amendment 41 to MPR-127 was seen by Worth Street observers. Though most of the market's executives were reluctant to comment until they have had time to thoroughly digest the order, it was agreed by some that most houses will probably await the appearance of new gray goods ceilings before deciding whether their policies regarding gray goods and finished goods operations will be changed.

Some market circles were of the opinion that there will be little shifting in integrated organizations except in those cases where mills have not gone in too heavily for finished goods operations. There will still be enough of a profit in converting to keep mills on it, it is said.

If the excess profits tax was still in effect, one source pointed out, then quite possibly some organizations might reconsider their present positions in the light of the three per cent they are forced to absorb under the new MPR-127. However, with this law wiped out, there will still be a reasonable profit in mill-converting, he says.

Reopening of some formerly strike-bound plants is expected in some quarters to have a good effect on fabric supply.

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Cotton Yarns Market

The combed cotton yarn industry is now looking to the Office of Price Administration for ceiling price assistance, following the interim grant to the carded section. Talk in the trade has it that a price increase of five cents per pound for 60s and up will be authorized in the near future, if combed yarn leaders are successful in achieving recognition of ceiling deficiencies from the governmental pricing agency.

Meanwhile, very little change in yarn movements has developed in the carded section since the 2¼ cents per pound boost. A few scattered sources indicated they had resumed week-to-week shipments which had lately been stopped, but reported long range selling was not taking place.

Several spokesmen for the trade observed that the increase in the rate of trading was such that it was evident that many spinners were awaiting completion of the price revision before setting supply machinery in full operation once more.

The major development in the sale cotton yarn market recently was not the authorization of the interim increase on carded yarn, but the unchecked advance of mill-buying transactions, in the opinion of several spokesmen.

Sales of additional spinning establishments to large vertical set-ups drew marked attention from the trade, which is becoming more and more alarmed because such transactions are steering yarn out of long-established supply channels.

Spinning spindles in place Jan. 31 totaled 23,800,176, of which 21,629,882 were active at some time during the month, compared with 23,105,942 and 22,219,768 for December last year, and 23,101,850 and 22,260,842 for January, 1945.

Active spindle hours for January totaled 9,488,990,173 or an average of 399 hours per spindle in place, compared with 7,732,919,207 and 325 for December last year, and 9,955,958,062 and 431 for January last year.

Spinning spindles in place Jan. 31 included: in cotton-growing states 18,063,228, of which 15,788,598 were active, compared with 18,062,940 and 16,761,664 for December last year, and 17,620,798 and 17,408,152 for January a year ago, and in New England states, 5,120,400 and 4,317,144 compared with 5,126,904 and 4,283,646, and 4,886,800 and 4,318,740.

Active spindle hours for January included: in cotton-growing states, 7,962,308,606, or an average of 441 per spindle in place, compared with 6,453,629,267 and 357 for December last year, and 8,408,262,774 and 477 for January a year ago, and in New England states, 1,379,451,895 and 269, compared with 1,151,689,138 and 225; and 1,389,985,942 and 284.

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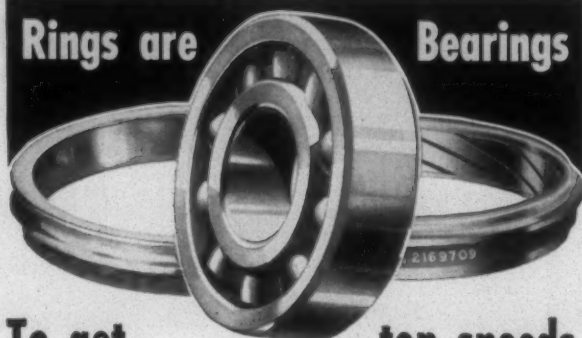
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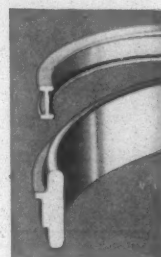
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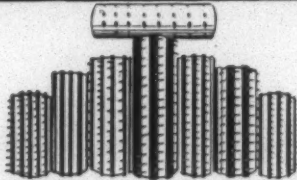
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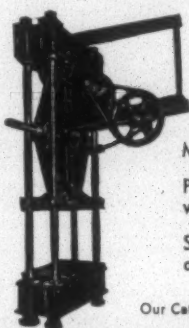
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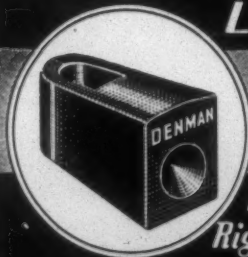
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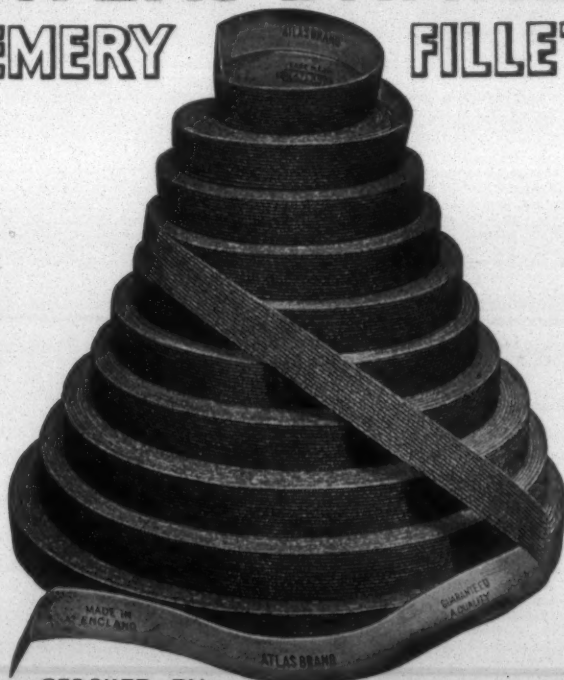
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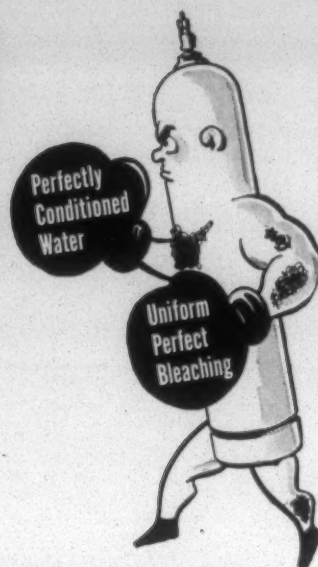


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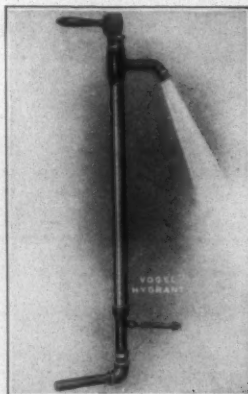
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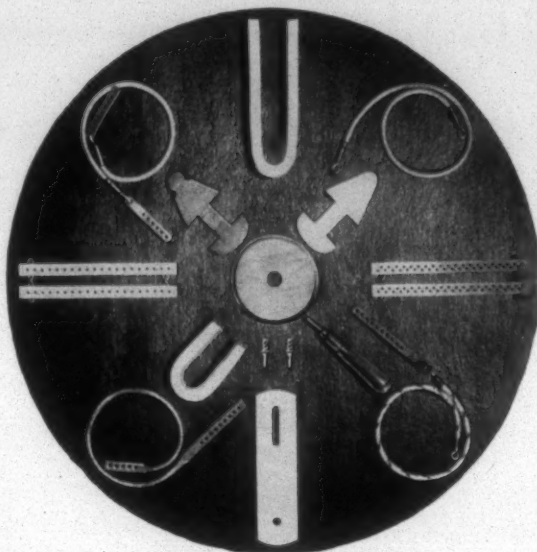
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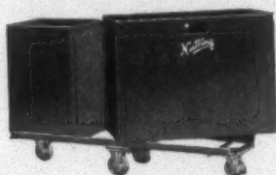


Fig. 304

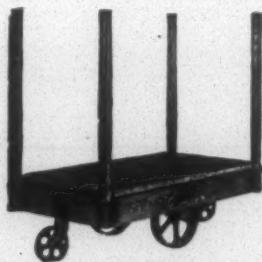


Fig. 11



Fig. 64-15



Fig. 53

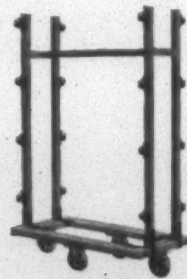
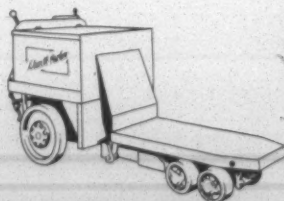


Fig. 310

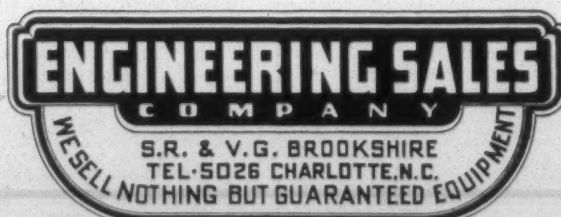
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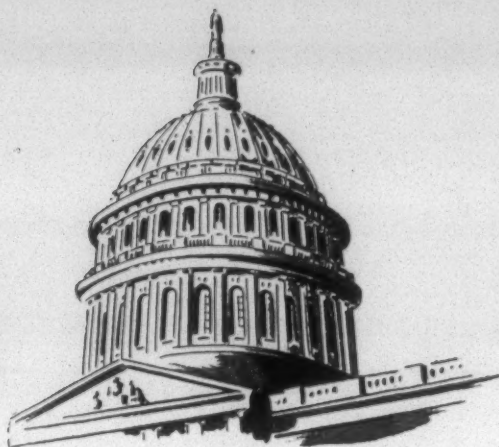
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WATCHING WASHINGTON

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THE ADMINISTRATION'S NEW PRICE-WAGE POLICY means this -- Wage increases will be granted all along the line, but price relief comes later if "the subsequent six months fails to achieve profit relationship," which O.P.A. will decide. The price-profit yardstick is an industry's average in the pre-war base period, regardless of the individual firm's relationship to the average. The next six months will be a season in which wage increases on a broad scale will be allowed, while O.P.A. applies a squeeze to profit margins. Scarcities probably will continue and inflation pressures will grow.

Early enthusiasm over the new policy faded fast as it became evident that while wage increases would continue, price relief would be calculated on individual profit relationship to an industry's average in the depressed and pump-priming pre-war base era. There will be relief only in proved hardship cases. Months ahead promise trouble and uncertainty, with adjustments necessary under a squeeze on profit margins. Outlook for profits is poor, and production sights may be lowered. Official planners will be in full control.

Administration leaders are whistling to keep up their courage as real pattern of the new policy becomes evident. Reconversion Director Snyder, who insisted on a price relief mechanism, says the new policy will lay the foundation for a return to a high-wage, low-price, mass-volume economy, a new achievement for American free enterprise. Others fear it means a managed economy without benefit of Congressional debate or approval.

Both the C.I.O. and A.F.L. are resisting the phase of the new price-wage policy that requires government approval of wage increases. Indication is that within another two months the Administration will be embroiled in a desperate feud with both groups.

Price Control Act will be extended for another six to 12 months. Testimony of Federal Reserve Chairman Eccles to the House Banking and Currency Committee on rising inflationary forces, and inherent dangers in the monetary and public debt situations, was strong and convincing, and seemingly swept away inclination of some legislators to greatly modify the control act. While Bowles told the committee the outlook for most industries is bright Eccles admitted it's not, but that recent weeks have made controls more needed than ever. House fears runaway inflation and heavy unemployment about election time if controls are lifted.

Farm bloc in the House and farm groups are unleashing a hard drive as a result of the new price-wage formula to include farm labor costs in the computation of farm parity prices. House leaders claim new price-wage formula will strip farms of labor supply ahead of

planting, increase prices of machinery and supplies for cultivation. Identical objections are leveled at the 65-75 cent minimum wage bill.

Investigation of the cotton and textile situation, sponsored by Senator Bankhead, gets under way soon with more than 20 O.P.A. and C.P.A. officials to be heard first, followed by industry witnesses. C.P.A. officials will insist there's widespread hoarding in cotton fabrics.

Cotton mills want nearly 40,000 more workers, reports U.S.E.S. Despite the large number of returning veterans with mill experience, only 15,000 more workers have been hired. Production worker employment in December was 422,000, 25 per cent under the peak of 510,300 in December, 1942. Mill executives say the production bottleneck is caused by skilled worker shortage; inability to hire lesser skilled persons because of lack of skilled key men; reluctance of many idle persons to accept less than war-plant pay; dislike of second and third shifts, and lack of housing in some areas.

Return of U.S.E.S. to state control faces hard battle in the Senate, with unions solidly arrayed in opposition. Proponents of state control say Federal administration means a great mass of roving workers, streaming over the country in search of work, with community attachments lost, home ownership and family ties destroyed, and subject to vagaries of union leadership. The House stands solidly in favor of state administration.

Max Gardner, old-fashioned liberal, was picked as Under-Secretary of the Treasury by Secretary of State Byrnes and Treasury Secretary Vinson to win back Senator George, who broke suddenly with the President over the F.E.P.C. bill, and to appease Chairman Doughton. The Administration could not afford unfriendly relations with the chairmen of the two all-important tax committees in the fiscal legislation ahead. Both the President and Vinson were stunned by the break. Gardner has nothing in common with the New Dealers.

Counterpart of the bill of Senator Byrd to require unions to incorporate and render financial statements has been brought into the House by Representative Thomas with fair chance of being reported for passage before summer. House members are determined to shift responsibility for labor and strike legislation squarely on to the Senate's shoulders. Senate Judiciary Committee is holding the Byrd bill without action so far.

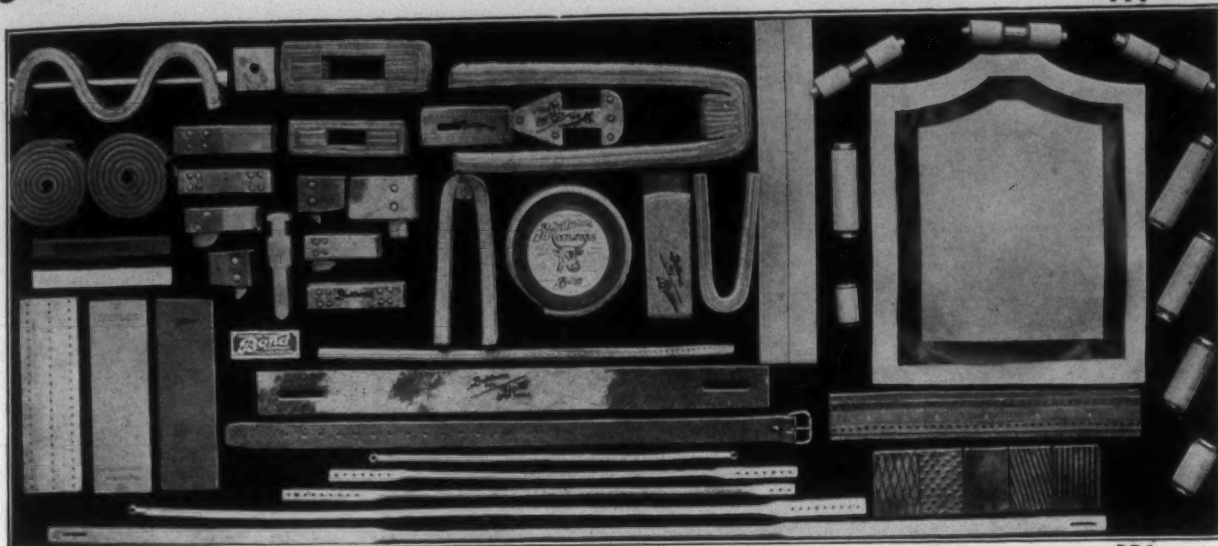
The Administration believes continued strength of cotton is due more to inflation psychology and a short crop in 1945 than to danger of short supplies. Official estimate of the probable Aug. 1 carry-over is 8.8 million bales, but with shortages in some grades and qualities. Increased acreage is expected in 1946, contingent on labor, machinery and fertilizer.

The President's 1946-47 budget calls for \$39,168,728,267, or \$9 billion more than the tax committees' maximum estimate last summer. Heavy cuts are likely as the multiple appropriation bills come up in the House for passage. Increased requests for the various departments run from 50 to 100 per cent over 1945-46. Commerce wants \$165 million, against \$93 million this year; Interior wants \$353 million, against \$234 million this year; Labor wants \$128 million, against \$69 million this year, and State wants \$146 million, against \$90 million this year.

Further tax reductions in 1946 are not in sight at the rate foreign loans are being made and Congress is voting benefits and subsidies, says Ways and Means Chairman Doughton. He asserts no tax reduction is possible until the budget is balanced, and intimates some tax cuts in 1945 may have to be withdrawn. Corporations have no prospect of lowered taxes next year, and individuals can expect no substantial change in the present bracket levies.

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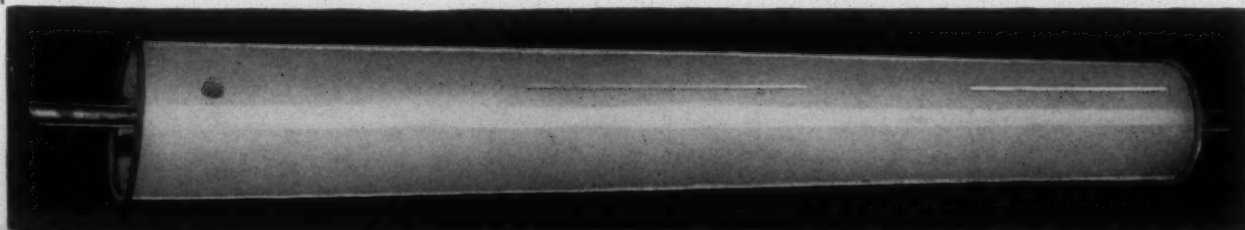
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